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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 266 BOMBAY: MONDAY NOVEMBER 9, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Madrid Holds Out: Rebel Reverses

Last Minute Arrival Of Reinforcements

BRIDGES TO CAPITAL DYNAMITED

Insurgents Driven Back On Southern Front

LONDON, November 8.

The official insurgent report from Avila that the insurrectionaries have captured Segovia and Princessa bridges and formally entered Madrid is at present unconfirmed.

The news followed a broadcast report from Jeriz de la Frontera that Colonel Monasterio's cavalry cut the road from Madrid to Valencia at 08/15 hours.

CAPITAL HOLDING OUT

On the other hand direct communication from Madrid this morning asserted that the capital was holding out and that people were heartened by the reports of the success of the defenders' counter-attacks aided by the last moment arrival of powerful well-trained reinforcements.

REBELS DRIVEN BACK

Madrid.—The Government troops claim to have driven back the insurgents beyond Carabanchela to a few miles southward of the capital.—Reuter.

MADRID STILL IN GOVT. HANDS

No Rebel Force Has Entered Capital

LONDON, November 8.

A statement issued by the Spanish Embassy in London claims that Madrid is still in the hands of Government forces. Tram and public utility services are functioning normally, although there is heavy fighting on the outskirts of the City. No insurgent force has entered the capital itself.—Reuter.

NO RECOGNITION FOR FRANCO GOVT

LONDON, November 8.

It is understood that the British and French Governments have agreeed in the event of capture of Madrid by the insurgents not to recognise Gen. Franco's Government automatically.

The position will be similar to that of Addis Ababa after the Italian occupation when the British Minister maintained contact with the Italians for the protection of British interests and the question of recognition did not arise.—Reuter.

ALL BRIDGES DYNAMITED

LISBON, Nov. 8.

It is reported from Talavera that Insurgent troops are ready to cross Manzanares by the Princessa, Toledo, Segovia and Vallecas bridges on the western edge of Madrid, but it is believed that all bridges have been dynamited by the Militia and that volunteers are ready to blow them up.

Gen. Dellano, broadcasting from Seville during night time, declared that Insurgents would undoubtedly enter the City on Sunday.—Reuter.

TIDE OF BATTLE TURNS

Arrival Of Powerful Reinforcements

MADRID, Nov. 8.

Events by noon indicated that the Insurgents' thrust was generally held up Powerful well-trained reinforcements were thrown against the attackers last night and it is reported they are giving a good account of themselves and that they threw back the Insurgents to Carabanchel.—Reuter.

REBELS HELD AT BAY

LONDON, Nov. 8.

After an all-day battle, the Government troops are still holding the Insurgents at bay on the far side of the Manzanares River, telephones Reuter's Madrid correspondent at 18-45 hours. The Militia claims to have advanced about a mile. Heavy gunfire and bombing are believed to have caused casualties totalling 150 to 200 killed or wounded in the Capital to-day. Shells fell in Madrid all the afternoon. Some are reported to have been dropped on Puertadelsol, Madrid's Trafalgar Square, others round Square Cibales where are situated the War Office. The Bank of Spain, and the Ministries of Air and Marine.

The Insurgents captured two members of the Scottish Ambulance during fighting in Carabanchel.—Reuter.

WONDERFUL COURAGE OF MILITIA MEN

LONDON, November 8.

An earlier message stated that all shops are closed, but cafes are open. A large number of people are walking in the streets in the brilliant sunshine. Shouts of "Long Live the Republic" greeted the battalion of newly-equipped militiamen and column of 400 navies as they marched to man the City's fortifications.

Christopher Holme, Reuter's Special Correspondent with the insurgent forces, says that fighting around Madrid has been the toughest hitherto experienced during the whole war. Militiamen occupied a magnificient system of concrete trenches and displayed wonderful courage and determination despite constant daylong bombardment.

Government troops kept the Moors Legionaries in check during yesterday's fighting.

When the insurgents enter the heart of the City, they expect a series of desperate prolonged street battles with hand-to-hand fights for every alley and building.—Reuter.

ENTRY IN MADRID CLAIMED

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Insurgents authorities at Avila proclaim that the Rebels entered Madrid after capturing Segovia and Princessa bridges over the River Manzanares on the western edge of the Capital.—Reuter.

MORE STRAY ASSAULTS

32 Persons Arrested On Sunday Night

One Muniswar Sabhaji, a milkman while going on his rounds was, it is stated, stabbed at about 4-30 a.m. on Sunday, near the slaughter-house at Agripada. He received an incised wound in the back. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital.

The Agripada police are investigating.

A MERCHANT ASSAULTED.

Two Hindus were stabbed, one of them brutally on Sunday evening.

Shortly after 7 p.m., it appears, Purshottam Dossa, a trader, was proceeding from Dana Bunder to his residence at Picket Road. He was set upon near the Mirchi Gully, Zakeria Masjid, and was stabbed. He was removed in a precarious condition to the G. T. Hospital.

Almost at the same time, an upcountry Hindu, Vidyaprakash Sitaram, 18, was attacked with a knife at Dobhi Gully, near the Juma Masjid.

Both of them were removed to the G. T. Hospital, where the condition of Purshotam Dosa, it is stated, is critical.

Four Muslims were assaulted at Kamatipura and Golpitha. Two of them were removed to the Hospital in a serious condition.

32 persons were arrested last night by the Pydhownie section police.

SPANISH GOVT.'S NEW H.-Q.

Cabinet Meets At Valencia

MADRID, Nov. 7.

Government have arrived at Valencia by car and have established their headquarters in the former palace of Marquis Benicarlo and immediately held a Cabinet meeting.

PARLEYS WITH PARTY LEADERS

Government and General Staff together with the Managing Committees of political parties and trade unions have gone to Tarancon in the province of Cuenca.

Gen. Pozas, commanding troops in Central Spain, is remaining in Madrid as representative of the General Staff.

FRANCO GOVT. FOR SPAIN?

How Britain, Germany And Italy Look At It

A cable from Berlin states:—Immediate German acknowledgement of the new Spanish Government at Madrid, should it be proclaimed by Gen. Franco is envisaged in the German press, though according to official spokesman, Germany would not make such an acknowledgement before the new Government completely controlled the country. It is expected that Britain and France will withhold acknowledgement until the new Government is confirmed by election.

A Rome cable states:—It is believed that Italy will recognise Gen. Franco's Government as soon as insurgents are actually in control of Madrid but there is no indication of the impending recognition being given officially.—Reuter.

Rebels Driven Back

The population in the capital regained some confidence tonight following a report that the insurgents have been driven back beyond Carabanchel Alto, a few miles to the south of the Capital. Heavy guns are bombarding insurgents at Leganes.

PRINCIPAL OR JAWAHARLAL?

Kumbakonam Students' Choice

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

A Kumbakonam message says that the Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam, has asked the students who absented themselves from the College either in the forenoon or the whole day of 16th October on the occasion of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's arrival, to pay eight annas fine before Tuesday, failing which the fine will be doubled.

More than eighty students are reported to have absented themselves from the College to attend the public meeting addressed by the Pandit.—A.P.

NO WITHDRAWAL OF BOYCOTT

Arab Higher Committee Reaffirm Their Decision

JERUSALEM, Nov. 7.

The Arab Higher Committee have reaffirmed their decision to boycott the Palestine Commission despite the reported intervention of the Emir of Transjordania to secure its withdrawal.

Sir Arthur Wauchope is understood to have informed Arab leaders that Government's immigration policy could not be changed.—Reuter.

PEOPLE STILL OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, Nov. 7

Latest reports from Madrid temper the announcement that insurgents are actually in the city and state that Government militia are holding the ground.

The Spanish Embassy in London was assured at 6|45 p.m. that conditions in the centre of the City are almost normal. Radio is broadcasting as usual, the only apparent difference being that where there were ten people usually working, now there are only three owing to exodus of able-bodied males to the firing line.

Sixteen Government planes circled over the capital throughout the day keeping insurgent machines at bay. Government artillery are continually shelling the insurgent positions and in some instances, militia forced the enemy to retire, securing a total of 330 Moorish prisoners.

The Embassy has also been informed that people are still enthusiastically prepared to defend the city to the end, and are remaining optimistic despite hardship and terrible fighting.—Reuter.

TERMINATE MANDATE

Palestine Conference's Call To League Of Nations

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

As the resumed sitting of the Palestine Conference, a resolution was passed calling upon the League of Nations, on behalf of India, which is a permanent member of the League, to take steps for the termination of the British Mandate over Palestine.

The resolution appealed to the members of the Assembly to draw the attention of the League to this resolution. Dr. Syed Mahmood has moved the resolution.

"NATIONAL GOVT." FOR PALESTINE

Indian Support To Arabs' Demands

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

The All-India Palestine Conference passed resolutions condemning repressive measures adopted against the movement initiated by the Arabs in Palestine and supporting Arabs' demands to establish national government in the "Holyland."

By another resolution, the conference affirmed its determination to spare no sacrifice to undo the Balfour Declaration and felt that the British Government had not fulfilled their promise made to Arab and warned Britain against inflicting Jews on Palestine.

Chaudhry H. Khaliquzaman who moved the resolution said the Balfour Declaration aimed at dynamiting the centre of Islamic gravity.

BETTER CENTRE THAN BARCELONA

PARIS, Nov. 7.

The Spanish Ambassador has issued a statement that his Government has been transferred to Valencia because Valencia is practically economically, and politically a better centre than Barcelona. He added that the administration of the Bank of Spain had been transferred to Cartagena. He is ignorant of the whereabouts of the Bank's gold but is certain that insurgents would not obtain a single gramme of it.—Reuter.

IS MADRID PENETRATED?

SEVILLE, Nov. 7.

General Dellano broadcasting to-night did not claim to have penetrated Madrid but stated that insurgents reached the banks of the River Manzanares which is on the outskirts of the capital. He claimed that bridges over the Manzanares have been captured but added that this was unofficial.

The capture of the bridges is not confirmed.—Reuter.

Happy Augury For Bengal And India

Jawahar Congratulates B.P.C.C. On Wise Decision On Communal Award

CALCUTTA, November 8.

Addressing a gathering of about 20,000 people at Wellington Square this evening Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru referred to the happy solution of the Bengal tangle over the Communal Award issue arrived at by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Happy Decision

"I congratulate the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and its Acting President, Mr. Sarat Bose", said Panditji, "on the happy decision they have arrived at to-day. That decision was a wise decision. But what is even more important is the spirit of good-will and co-operation that lay behind that decision and the spirit that actuated every individual and every group which took part in that decision.

Present United Front

This is one of the happiest auguries for Bengal and the rest of India and I hope that Bengal, which has to face many special perils and dangers will tide over them by presenting a united front."

Strengthen Congress

Continuing he emphasised that the Congress machinery which was democratic in conception was going to be more and more democratic when the mass contact resolution adopted at the Lucknow Congress Session was given effect to. Of course leadership must come inevitably from the top, but four-anna members must have a voice in shaping the policy of the Congress and as such it behoves all persons to lend strength to this foremost national organisation and not to rest content with merely destructive criticism.

"You may disapprove", said he, "a particular Congress resolution. You may disapprove the action of the individual Congress office-bearer. But you could modify such resolution and remove that particular office-bearer not physically, but by your votes. That is the way how a democratic organisation functions—not by sitting in a corner and saying that, 'I do not like this or that'."—United Press.

Sarat Bose's Tribute To President

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Interviewed by the "United Press" regarding the solution of Bengal tangle as envisaged in the resolution unanimously adopted by the Bengal P. C. C. this morning, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Acting President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, said:—

"I need hardly say that I feel happy that the position taken up by Bengal has been clarified to satisfaction of all Congress workers in this province.

"My comrades in B. P. C. C. and I are very grateful to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for giving so much time and thought to Bengal's problems and for helping us in adjusting Bengal's views with those of the A. I. C. C.

"It is no small satisfaction to me personally that hopes I held out at Lahore of an early settlement of this question have been fulfilled."—United Press.

QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH TO LABOUR

Congress President On Spanish Situation

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Addressing a mass Labour meeting in Mahomed Ali Park where he was presented with two purses, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru referred to the imminent fall of Madrid and said that it was a question not of sympathy, but of life and death to labour.

He urged the labourers to form their own unions in order to protect their interests and pointed out that even Zemindars and Talukdars in the United Provinces were doing it.

At the instance of Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, who presided, the audience stood in silence for a minute as a mark of sympathy to Labour in Spain.

The Pandit also addressed a conference of the Dock Workers Union. He said that the work before the Indian National Congress was to fight for Swaraj. He did not want the kind of Swaraj wherein workers and peasants had no place.—A.P.

OBSERVE ANTI-WAR DAY

CALCUTTA, Nov 8.

Speaking at a largely attended public meeting in Wellington Square Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru urged all to observe the Anti-War Day on 11th November in the manner outlined by the Congress. He admitted that it was true that the Congress was now governed from the top. He urged them to join the Congress in large numbers so that four anna members might have a voice in it. A.P.

SIKHS' ROUSING RECEPTION

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Calcutta Sikhs gave a rousing reception to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this afternoon at the newly built Gurudwara at Kalighat. Hundreds were present to welcome the Congress President who was presented with an address of welcome and a purse. Later he addressed the Sikhs in Urdu.—A.P.

BENGAL CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Sarat Bose And Bidhan Roy To Select

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board held this evening at the residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, it was resolved by an overwhelming majority to refer to Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose the question of nominating finally Congress candidates to the Bengal Legislature.

Only those cases where there may be a dispute will be referred back to the Board for settlement. A. P.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

This decision, it is understood, will be incorporated in a supplementary Congress Election Manifesto to be issued by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.—A.P.

Japan Faced With Another Crisis

Military Plans To Introduce Dictatorship

TOKIO, November 8.

Rapidly maturing military plans to introduce dictatorship are welding the political parties into a united opposition. The Army aims at controlling Capital and Industry, establishing a sort of Military Communism.

Mr. Machida, the President of the Minseito, the largest Political party, and Mr. Ando, Chief Secretary of the Seiyukai, the Extreme Right Party both made speeches denouncing Fascism and promising to uphold parliamentarism at all costs.

Military leaders disavow any intention of dictatorship as in Germany and Italy, but declare the desire that members of both Houses should be precluded from holding Cabinet portfolios in order to avoid unreasonable intervention in the Administration.

Powerful capitalist syndicates are apprehensive at the Army's demands which are at present under consideration of the Cabinet Sub-Committee.—Reuter.

BENGAL DECISION ON COMMUNAL AWARD
(Page 7.)

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

2. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Lady Doctor L.C.P.S., for small State in Kathiawar, Pay Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 p.m. by periodical increments. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 4284 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Mahomedan Headmaster, B.A., or B.T., Graduate Teachers, for Kathiawar, Gujarat, Lady Doctors, M.B.B.S., L.C.P.S. (Rajputana). Apply Box No. 7239, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Gujarati Lady Teacher, Graduate or under-graduate. Knowledge of cutting, sewing and knitting preferred. Apply Principal, R. A. Vidyalaya, Ghatkopar, before 15th November. (7231).

Wanted Salesman for Electric shop. Passed Wireman preferred. Apply in own handwriting. Box No. 7227, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Police Sub-Inspector for Up-country employment. He must be physically fit and smart in appearance. One who has worked in the C.I.D. and who has thorough knowledge and experience of prevention and detection of crimes need only apply stating terms, age, nationality, previous experience and other qualifications with testimonials to Adv. Box No. 4254, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two clerks for cash counters in shops. Salary Rs. 50. Those prepared to deposit Rupees Three Hundred Cash and join immediately, need apply Box No. 7235, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Graduates trained or untrained experienced Muslim Gujarati knowing Teachers as Head Masters. Apply Box 7236, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

An experienced, allround business man, specially trained in business tactics, zeal and skill, willing to go abroad for any firm. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 7228 "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Without Operation and Drugs.— Appendicitis, Epilepsy, Insanity, Eczema, Diabetes, Hysteria, Leocorrhoea., Perfectly cured, Free Prospectus in English, Urdu, Hindi or interview, Dr. R. R. Khetti, New Delhi. (7010).

74 AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents & District Agents on high Commission. Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd., 98|4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (7211).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

For expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Accountancy: Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (7215).

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Quick Sale: One Water Cooling Apparatus with Centrifugal Pump, Electric Motor and Starter. Original price Rs. 15,000; accept Rs. 2,500 or near offer: the lot at site Bombay. Apply P. O. Box 410, Bombay. (7222).

123. FURNITURE.

Gujarat Furniture Works means "Quality Furniture" in modern style, new show-room and workshop, New Charni Road, near Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon. Phone 25498. (7219).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Printing Press for Sale. Cheap bargain. New machinery and material. Rs. 1384 only. Box No. 7257, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Houses, Flats, Shops available Hire-Purchase system, different communities. Invited first Mortgage Investors, reasonable interest. Dhruva Bros., Ltd., Khar. (7242)

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.,
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Public Notices.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RATE CIRCULARS.

A new Rate Circular viz., Special Rate Circular No. 23 of 1936 is being issued TO-DAY. Particulars may be obtained from the CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER Bombay or stations.

4281.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 13th and 14th instant, those days being Public Holidays (DIVALI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th November, 1936.
4270.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 620 of 1935.

Re: RUSTOMJI FEROZSHAW MULLA FEROZE, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant residing at Mistry Building Forjet Street, a salesman in the Automobile Company Ltd., at Queen's Road, Bombay ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th December, 1936, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1936.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA.
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
4280.

THE K. R. CAMA INSTITUTE.

At the laying of the Foundation Stone at the Apollo Street site near the St. Andrew's Church, on Wednesday, 11th instant, 5 P.M., guests including Masons are requested to be in their seats before 4-45 P. M. Masons can have their regalia at the Church end entrance.

B. T. ANKLESARIA,
RUSTOM J. J. MODI,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
4268

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SALE OF B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LAND AT GRANT ROAD.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of a plot of land, situated at Grant Road Station and fronting on Sleater Road measuring 16,490 square yards approximately and bounded as follows:

On the South by the Staff Quarters of the Railway Company.

On the North by the Municipal low level road immediately south of West approach of Falkland Road Overbridge.

On the West by Sleater Road, and

On the East by a strip of Railway land adjoining the Railway lines.

2. Offers should be submitted at a rate per square yard.

3. Offers should be accompanied by a receipt from the Treasurer, Broad Gauge, B. B. & C. I. Railway for an amount equal to 2 per cent. of the value of the offer as earnest money. (This amount may be paid in the form of cash or Government Promissory Notes). No interest will be allowed on this deposit, except that which may accrue on deposited Government Securities.

4. The earnest money will be refunded if the offer is not accepted.

5. The earnest money will be forfeited if the prospective purchaser withdraws his offer after it has been accepted.

6. The conditions to be attached to the sale, and a plan of the plot can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, General Offices, Churchgate, any day during working hours. Any further information required may be obtained from the same office.

7. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer and reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the offers.

8. Offers must be forwarded in a sealed cover inscribed clearly in red ink on the outside "Offer for the purchase of a plot of land at Grant Road," and should be addressed to the Agent, B. B. & C I. Railway, General Offices, Churchgate, Bombay, and should reach him on or before 12 noon of 15th January, 1937.

(Sd.) J. J. C. PATERSON,
Ag. Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, dated 31st October, 1936.
4269.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1153 of 1935.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Company's Act of 1882 and having their registered office at Jehangir Wadia Building at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1). ANNA CATHERINE D'SOUZA, (2) MARCUS JOSEPH D'SOUZA, (3) WILLIAM ANTHONY D'SOUZA and (4) JOHN DOMINIC D'SOUZA, all of Bombay Christian Inhabitants, residing at Gokhale Road, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar on THURSDAY the 19th day of November, 1936, at 11 A.M. (S. T.) in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as may be convenient to His Lordship as Counsel can be heard by Counsel, on the hearing of an application on the part of the abovenamed Plaintiffs for the following orders, namely:—

(a). For Decree Absolute for Sale of the mortgaged property situate at Gokhale Road, Dadar in Bombay and mentioned in the Plaint and more particularly described in the Schedule "A" to the Preliminary Mortgage Decree and Order, dated the 13th day of March, 1936, either at the premises at Gokhale Road, Dadar in Bombay or in the Office of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court for Taking Accounts according to the option of the Plaintiffs.

(b). For an Order that liberty may be given to the Plaintiffs to bid at such Auction Sale and to set off the amount due by the First and the Second Defendants to the Plaintiffs under the said Preliminary Mortgage Decree and Order herein dated the 13th day of March, 1936, against the purchase price payable by the Plaintiffs in the event of their becoming the Purchasers of the said mortgaged property.

(c). For an Order that liberty may be given to the Plaintiffs to apply for a personal decree against the First and the Second Defendants for the amount of the balance in the event of the net sale proceeds proving insufficient to satisfy the Plaintiffs' claim due under the said Preliminary Mortgage Decree and Order, dated the 13th day of March, 1936.

(d). For an Order that the Receiver appointed herein by the Order dated the 15th day of August, 1935, do continue as such Receiver upto the completion of the sale by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court with the same powers as are conferred upon him by the said order, dated the 15th day of August, 1935, and that on such completion he do hand over possession of the said property to the Purchaser thereof and do pay the net rents in his hands after deducting therefrom his costs, charges and expenses and commission to the Plaintiffs in or towards part payment of the amount due by the 1st and 2nd Defendants to the Plaintiffs under the said Preliminary Mortgage Decree and Order dated the 13th day of March, 1936 and that thereafter he be discharged on passing his accounts before the Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

(e). For an Order that the costs of and incidental to this application and the order to be made thereon including costs of carrying out the same be added and tacked on to the Plaintiffs' Decretal claim under the said Preliminary Mortgage Decree and order dated the 13th day of March, 1936.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1936.

(Sd.) AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To,
(1). ANNA CATHERINE D'SOUZA,
the 1st Defendant abovenamed.
(2). MARCUS JOSEPH D'SOUZA,
the 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

N. B.:—The Affidavit of Keshavprasad C. Desai, solemnly affirmed on the 17th day of September, 1936, will be used in support of this application.

Registered this 4th day of November, 1936.

(Sd.) .....
Prothonotary & Senior Master's Office, High Court, Bombay.
4277.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 247 of 1926.

Re: JOSEPH PHILLIP STANNE, of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant, residing at Cavel, Gaiwadi, a Head Clerk in the Imperial Bank of India (Securities Department). ..... a Debtor.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the Court's Order dated the 6th day of October 1936, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming to be the creditors of the Insolvent abovenamed who still remain unpaid are hereby required to lodge their claims in the Office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this Notice. If they fail to do so the undersigned will assume that they have no claim whatever against the Insolvent's estate. After the expiry of the aforesaid period of fourteen days from the date hereof, the undersigned will pay to such of the creditors as have proved their claims within the aforesaid time the amount of their claims. If after paying the amount of such claims there is any surplus, pursuant to the aforesaid order, such surplus will be paid over to the Insolvent.

Bombay dated this 5th day of November, 1936.

R. S. BILIMORIA.
Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
4278.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Public Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Name of the Insolvent.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1.	686 of 1931.	Kamalakar Prabhakar Soman, traded as Reliance Auto Stores.	First
2.	296 of 1932.	Jakin Manvel D'Souza.	"
3.	201 of 1933.	Titus Fredrick Josephs	"
4.	326 of 1932.	Phillip Tauro and Louis Tauro.	First and Final.
5.	791 of 1933.	Rawoof Ahmed Shaik.	"
6.	794 of 1933.	Mahadev Vishnu Pednekar.	"
7.	803 of 1933.	Vinayak Raghunath Nagarkar.	"
8.	1033 of 1927.	Jamnadas Dwarkadas.	Second.
9.	651 of 1930.	Ghanshyam Vithal Kulkarni.	"
10.	772 of 1930.	Ramshanker Chandulal Dutt alias Chowdhari.	"
11.	175 of 1931.	Arthur Louis Kilcoyne.	"
12.	258 of 1931.	Vinayak Vishnu Abhyanker.	"
13.	408 of 1931.	Ranchhoddas Narayanji Bhatt.	"
14.	33 of 1932.	Syed Mehedially Syed Alli Pasha.	"
15.	46 of 1932.	Gopal Ramaswami Iyengar alias Gopala Ranga Iyengar.	"
16.	49 of 1932.	Oodharam Bulchand Chablani.	"
17.	68 of 1932.	Kanmarth Kunhi Anant Nambiar.	"
18.	69 of 1932.	Fercival Stanley Burke.	"
19.	70 of 1932.	Hormasji Pestonji Baghi.	"
20.	105 of 1932.	John Graham Clews.	"
21.	112 of 1932.	George Cecil Titus.	"
22.	170 of 1932.	Joseph Arthur Barrow.	"
23.	260 of 1932.	Kaikhusru Nusserwanji Katrak.	"
24.	306 of 1932.	Bhaskar Vishwasrao Kedar.	"
25.	309 of 1932.	John Phillip Fernandes.	"
26.	316 of 1932.	Framroze Cawasji Velati.	"
27.	161 of 1931.	Mahomed Hussein Ladha Tharia.	Second and Final.
28.	168 of 1931.	Dossabhoy Rustomji Wadia alias Sethna.	"
29.	181 of 1931.	Joseph Walter Langford.	"
30.	172 of 1932.	James Caleb.	"
31.	234 of 1932.	Gangadas Nagindas Fadia.	"
32.	288 of 1932.	Krishnaji Laxman Rane.	"

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective Estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the above mentioned Estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within 14 days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, this 4th day of November, 1936.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILIMORIA.
Official Assignee of Bombay.
4279

Legal Notices

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT, SOUTH DIVISION

TENDER NOTICE.

Mercara, the 3rd November, 1936.

For sale by tender 4 Government Elephants now at Mallipatna in Tittimatti Range, Coorg Tender should be accompanied by Rs. 100 in currency notes and reach the Divisional Forest Officer, South Coorg, on or before 24th November, 1936.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Range Officer, Tittimatti or the DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, South Coorg.

4283.

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Under instructions from the Court Receiver Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1737 of 1935 (Amanulla alias Amiruddin Sarafuddin vs. Sarabibi widow and another) and in pursuance of the directions contained in and in exercise of the power of sale given to the Court Receiver by the Consent Decree in the said suit dated the 9th March, 1936, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 26th November 1936 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of Government Leasehold land with the dwelling house at Khursedji Suklaji Street containing by admeasurement 230 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by Municipality under Street Nos. 9 (1), 13, New Nos. 125 to 127 and bounded on the North by the house of Dawoodbhoy Esufalli, on the East by the vacant piece of ground belonging to the Municipality of Bombay, on the South by the property of Moolia Nooruddin and on the West by Khursedji Suklaji Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chottia and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver at 20, Hummum Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

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N.B.—If the unfortunate riot will restart, the picture will be postponed.
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A Page About Industries And Engineering

PAINT AND VARNISH INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Present Position And Future Prospects Analysed

By R. N. Bapasola

In India there are a few Paint and Varnish factories at Calcutta and Bombay. But a country like India needs bigger organisation for the manufacturing of paint and varnish on a very large scale.

Paint and varnish have been used not only for the decorative purpose but also for protecting the structure since very early times. In recent years chemistry played an important part in its development. Certain pigments such as white zinc were incorporated with linseed oil and used as a paint for wood, iron and even for masonry work.

The manufacture of high-solubility nitrocellulose and synthetic organic solvents made lacquers and varnish a commercial possibility and they are now used in very large quantity. The reason for their increasing popularity is to be found in the saving of time and labour and they give certain finishing effect.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

The recent development of paints, varnishes and lacquers consist in making use of the same through spraying methods and also in the much greater rapidity with which the lacquer film hardens. I believe the future position for the lacquers and varnishes would be very promising and it will positively displace paint and different type of varnishes.

I strongly advise my readers as well as the important industrialists to pay special attention for the purpose of manufacturing paint, varnish and lacquers out of synthetic resin, nitrocellulose and from waste films.

A large amount of advice and information can be obtained from the well-known chemists and from manufacturers of the solvents, synthetic resin, cellulose, etc. The following raw materials are required: Calcium, barium, strontium, magnesium, zinc, copper, silver, aluminium, tin, lead, arsenic, cobalt oxide, nickel oxide, and thorium nitrate, direct with various solvents of wood and coal distillators.

The resin used for varnish manufacturing have been up to now entirely natural products of vegetable origin and the supply was always uncertain and restricted. Now synthetic resin have been produced very largely. Although their present employment is mainly confined for moulding various articles but these synthetic resin ought to be very extensively used for manufacturing varnish.

I expect, therefore, establishment of big factories for the production of lacquer, varnish and paint suitable for all industries, such as structural work and also for steel furnitures, motor cars, etc.

Some well-known European firms have established such factories at Calcutta and recently one or two firms have established their factories in Bombay also. There is a very vast field for such industry as every day we need paint, varnish, etc., for large number of purposes and if Indians were to pay special attention for organising and developing such industry on a commercial scale we will not only obtain success in selling the products for our domestic use but we may be able to export the same to different parts of the world.

Mysore Government ought to pay special attention to developing this industry as I understand that they are able to obtain large quantities of various raw products without much difficulty. I would also request them to establish a proper factory for the production of synthetic resin side by side. Tata Research Institute have done considerable amount of progress in the nitrocellulose and acetic cellulose and they will be very helpful in giving the necessary co-operation to those industrialists who desire to start this industry. I believe considerable amount of progress has been made by the Benares Hindu University Research Department also.

A very great progress has recently been done in Great Britain and there is a plastic institution in Great Britain where considerable amount of information and advice can be obtained on payment of necessary fees. I believe the plastic institute in Great Britain will be glad to render any help which may be required.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

A STREAMLINED TRAIN

A new Streamlined train on the German Railways.

GERMAN RAILWAYS INTRODUCE OBSERVATION CARS

Experiments With Diesel Engines Prove Successful

(From A Correspondent.)

It is very noticeable during the tourist season in Germany that the number of observation 'buses has very much increased due to their many advantages. It, therefore, occurred to the German Railways that it would be worth while to build a railway conveyance which would combine the conveniences of railway travel with the observation facilities of the omnibus. Accordingly, last year the experiment was made with two alternating current electric power observation cars. They failed, however to accomplish the desired results because the overhead trolley, through which the current was fed into the motors, made it impossible to open the top or roof of the car for observation purposes. These cars, besides, were limited to rail routes which had been electrified. It was not until an engine could be decided upon which was automotive that a car could be constructed, the roof of which could be rolled back, leaving the top open for free observation, as in the case of the omnibuses.

DIESEL MOTORS

The installing of Diesel motors with the cylinders placed horizontally, an arrangement first tried in Germany and tested out by the German Railways on a double-axle car, made it possible to concentrate the entire machinery underneath the floor of the car. There are two sets of motor machinery completely independent of each other. Each consists of a 180-M.P. Diesel motor, built at the Kiel Works, a Veith double-turbine driving gear, a differential, and the necessary auxiliary parts. The motors, which are run according to the Lanova four-cycle process, have eight cylinders, mounted horizontally in two sets of four each (Boxer-Motor) on two separate sleepers equipped with rubber cushion shock-absorbers. Between these two sets of motors, and located underneath the center of the car, as the fuel tank, with a capacity sufficient for a run of about 600 kilometers, the battery for starter and lighting and the cold air chamber.

The entire machine is steered by compressed air, for which the Triebwagen-Bau Company has produced a new model of driver's switch equipped with compressed air valve gears.

ORIGINAL BODY CONSTRUCTION

Just as in the case of the construction of the motor, the body of the new observation power car had to be planned and built along entirely new lines. In order to obstruct the view as little as possible, the window struts are very narrow, and panes of glass have been put into the curves where wall and ceiling join. For the first time in any railway conveyance, the greater part of the roof has been supplanted by a twopiece rolltop cover which can be opened and closed by electric power. Due to the fact that after much experimenting it was possible to produce rounded panes of safety glass for the roof and front windows the car has acquired an attractive contour with a minimum of wind resistance. The side walls below the level of the window-sills are constructed of strong tubing in order to reinforce the car-body and to stiffen it against the wind. To make possible the lowering of the windows, they are set at a slight angle, and when lowered, rest between the chassis frame and the outer surface of the car. The engines are protected by an apron, whose outside covering of tin plate is perforated in places to let in fresh air. The upper part of the car is painted a light grey, while the lower portion is of a steel-blue shade. Both these colours help to show off the graceful lines of this latest thing in car construction.

SEATING ARRANGEMENT.

There are two rows of seats, each row containing two seats only. A centre aisle runs the length of the car, which accommodates 60 passengers altogether. The frame-work of the cane seats is of light metal, while the seats themselves, as well as the reversible backs, are of soft upholstery covered with dull blue plush. The entire walls are finished in highly-polished inlaid elm-wood. The floor is covered with grey linoleum and the ceiling is done in a shade of grey to match the interior surface of the rolltop roof. All the shades of colour used blend admirably.

The entrances are at either end of the car, and between them and the driver's seat are small spaces for the stowing of hand-luggage. These spaces are not partitioned off from where the passengers sit by any wall. At either end, between the driver's seat and that of his assistant, there is a lavatory. The only one which is open is the one which is at the rear of the car for the time being. These lavatories are installed so low down at the two ends of the chassis that they do not in any way obstruct the view, and their arrangements does away with the necessity of any wall or partition which might limit the observation facilities of passengers.

The car is lighted by electricity and heated by hot air. Adequate ventilation has also been amply provided for.

The braking system was furnished by the Berg Steel Works, and is noted for its smoothness and noiselessness of operation.

This new passenger conveyance, having successfully finished its trial runs has now been placed in regular service, and is running on the Rhine division of the German Railways.

WORLD RECARD SPEED FOR STEAM TRAIN

"Silver Jubilee" Achieves 113 Miles Per Hour

About three weeks ago the 'Silver Jubilee" express set up a world record for a steam train of 113 miles per hour. This record, which was reached in the ordinary passenger service looks like giving a sharp stimulus to British railways and has been followed by announcements of proposed speed-ups and improved running schedules all over the country. The famous "Flying Scotsman" is to be accelerated by 25 minutes on the northward run between London and Edinburgh and 15 minutes on the southward journey. Even the agricultural eastern countries of England are to be provided with a new express service from Norwich to London. Railway rivals on the West Coast of England are following suit and accelerating the "Royal Scot" express by 15 minutes each way, thereby inaugurating the fastest railway journey ever scheduled for Glasgow to London.

But notwithstanding steam's latest triumphs, its position is to be challenged in the West of England by a considerable extension in the operation of streamlined Diesel railcars.

Victory FOR The Plan

Soviets Producing Motor Cars And Tractors

(BY A. AZIZ AZAD.)
(Our Moscow Correspondent.)

Two giants of Soviet industry—the Stalin Automobile Plant in Moscow and the Orjonikidze Tractor Plant in Kharkov—recently celebrated the five-year anniversaries of their being in operation. The two plants are typical of the many large industrial enterprises established during the course of the First Five-Year Plan of the industrialization of the Soviet Union. In the five years that they have been in operation, the Stalin Automobile Plant has produced 122,000 three-ton trucks, while the Kharkov plant has turned out 160,00J high-power tractors for agricultural purposes.

While the output of automobiles is always an important indication of the industrial activity of a country, in the Soviet Union the successes achieved by these two plants may well illustrate the success of the plans for the industrialization of the USSR as worked out and applied in the Five-Year Plans.

TREMENDOUS PROGRESS.

In 1931 the Stalin Plant produced 800 trucks (Oct.-Dec.), with an output per worker amounting to approximately 7,536 roubles. In the same period the Kharkov Plant produced 977 tractors and showed an average output of 7,718 roubles per worker. Since that time, through the increased productivity of labour that has resulted from the widespread industrialization of the country this output has increased to 30,503 and 25,333 roubles respectively.

With this has also come the lowering of production costs from year to year, so that already in 1935 the cost of producing an automobile and a tractor amounted to only half of that in 1931.

And yet so great is the demand for the products of these plants that extensive reconstruction and developments are taking place so as to increase their capacities. The Kharkov Plant is shortly to begin the manufacture of caterpillar tractors of 40-50 h.p. and in 1937 promises to turn out 15,000 of these new machines. The Stalin Automobile Plant is nearing the completion of acres of new buildings and shops, part of its reconstruction plan, which will enable the plant to increase its annual output to that of 70,000 trucks and 10,000 seven-passenger limousines, the latter of which the plant has just started mass poduction.

LIGHT WITHOUT RAYS!

Revolutionary Lighting Innovations

LONDON, (By Mail)

Two revolutionary lighting innovations have been tried out recently. The first of these was a new anti-dazzle device, which depends on the use of 'polarised' light, and for which important industrial and commercial uses are forecast. By cutting out reflected light entirely, it will eliminate dazzle by motor-car headlights, and a demonstration of it held in London the other day showed that this most serious bugbear of night motor-car driving is likely to be removed altogether in the future. Other uses suggested for it are for windows in large blocks of flats, where it could be placed so as to prevent neighbours from looking in, while enabling light to penetrate.

LIGHT WITHOUT RAYS.

The other lighting demonstration of interest was a special type of lamp which gives light without rays. The first application of this new system will be on the stage, and it is shortly to be used in a new production in London's West End. This rayless lighting gives very high illumination and striking brilliance of colour in the object lit up. The lamp itself is of the ultra-violet ray type, the ray being made invisible by a chemically-treated surface. When the invisible light is shone on to an object, its colours come to life and assume a permanent brilliance in darkness. Among its possibilities in commercial lighting are for road signs at night and for the illuminated signs for which neon lighting is at present so largely and expensively used.

IS THE INDUSTRIAL WEST BEING BEATEN BY THE EAST?

The Three Eastern Workshops And How They Are Developing

"Is the industrial West being beaten by the East, and, if so, what will be the effect on the Western nation," asks G. E. Hubbard in "Asia," New York.

"The Great War, by tying the hands of the western belligerent countries, gave a tremendous impulse to industrialization in China and Japan, and after the war this development went with a rush. In due course the native mills, especially those of Japan, were entering foreign markets as keen competitors with the western manufacturing countries. The low level of their manufacturing costs gave them a huge advantage, and Japan in particular made such enormous strides that she has now reached the position of leader of the world in the export of cotton goods (and, incidentally, also in the production of rayon). India meanwhile has advanced to the point of supplying her own needs to the extent of some 75 per cent. against 25 per cent. at the time of the Great War; of the balance which she still imports a large part comes, one may add, from her fellow-oriental Japan. China exports as much cotton cloth as she imports and, besides supplying her own needs of yarn, sends very large quantities abroad, chiefly to Japan and Korea. Such is the story, given in baldest outline, of the East's "defeat" of the West in the manufacture of the greatest staple of international trade. Japan however, is already giving proof that her ability to challenge the West is by no means confined to textiles, and we are seeing the story of her "invasion of markets" repeat itself in other branches of "light" exports such as electrical apparatus, rubber-goods and hardware.

INDUSTRIALISATION OF CHINA.

For her own sake one may devoutly hope to see the industrialization of China develop. But the form which development will take will inevitably largely depend on the future actions of Japan, whose avowed policy it is to make the maximum use of China as a source of the raw materials which her own factories need, and to develop the Chinese market for her own industrial output. Already Japanese companies own some 37 per cent. of the spindles and 23 per cent. of the looms in the Chinese cotton industry. Factories managed and financed by Japan but manned with Chinese labour possess untold possibilities. Whither, one wonders, would their extension lead? All one can now say is that, if the evolution of China follows its natural course, there is scope in China as in India, for a great industrial development ministering to the internal needs of her country.

JAPAN'S INDUSTRIAL CONTROL.

The contrast between Japan and her two co-Orientals is marked. Instead of the haphazard development which took place in China and India, we see here a carefully planned programme. It was the State itself which 70 years ago started the first industries. As industry found its own feet, the government abandoned direct ownership and control, but continued to nurse the young industries, exerting the guiding hand which is still in evidence to-day. Among the miracles of transformation which Japan performed when she started to "westernize" herself was that of converting the samurai—the ultraconservative feudal families of Japan—into bankers, merchants and industrialists. It thus came about that control of Japanese industries was concentrated in a few powerful hands—a state of affairs which lasts to the present time. Add to this the paternal attitude of the government and the remarkable unity of purpose which the Japanese people possess, and you have the explanation of one of the chief characteristics of industry in Japan.

THREE EASTERN "WORKSHOPS."

Here is a broad picture of the trio of eastern "workshops": India is liberally provided with the things needed for successful industrialisation, but she is handicapped by the very immensity of her size and by diversities of racial and social and religious custom. Her industry, like her politics, is undergoing a process of "Indianisation," but dependence on foreign capital is still an important consideration in her industrial outlook. Her development is proceeding along the lines of what is known as a "balanced economy," and so there is good reason to hope that her progress along the road of industrialisation can be harmonised with the exporting interests of Europe and the United States. She may, however, in time to come, prove a formidable rival to Japan in the production of the cheaper types of exports.

In China we again have a country well equipped for becoming an industrial power, both in natural and human resources. In regard to the latter she has, indeed, the advantage over India in the matter of native physique her workers being of exceptionally tough fibre. Like India again she cannot go far without borrowing capital, which in her case is liable, moreover, to involve her in international complications.

Japan, the smallest of the trio is also the most dynamic. For her, over-burdened with peasant population and starved of nature's resources, the development of her industries is a matter of life and death.

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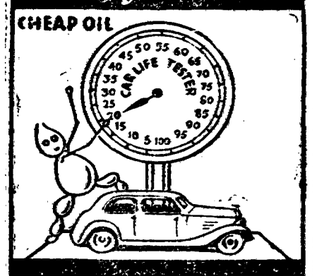

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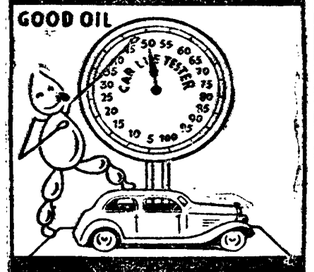

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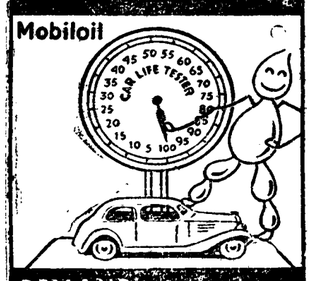

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p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. The BBC Dance Orchestra. Directed by Henry Hall.
8-5 The BBC Midland Orchestra. Leader, Alfred Cave; conducted by Reginald Burston. Joseph Yates (Baritone).
9-5 'Fireworks for the Fifth!' A feature programme presented by John Pudney.
9-25 Musical Interlude.
9-30 Harry Farmer, at the Organ of the Granada, Tooting. Popular Medley (arr. Farmer). Love Everlasting (Friml). Somebody Stole my Gal (Wood). Sylvia (Speaks, arr. Phillips) Roses from the South (Johann Strauss). Nicky (Taylor). We Still Remember (arr. Farmer).
10-0 The News and Announcements.
10-20 The Hotel Victoria orchestra. A. Spiero; under the direction of Emilio Colombo. From the Hotel Victoria, London.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a.m.
11-30 A Selection of Records. Bai Sundrabai. "Ek Din Jana Re Bhai" Bhajan. "Ab Hot Hun Ugari" Bhajan. Mrs. Durgabai Khote "Matbhul Mushafir" Gazal. "Jane Kya Jadu" Gazal. Kamlabai Barodekar "Sukhad Nahi Vifal Tulana" Mand. "Ka Ugachi Latka Rosh" Bihag. Rajkumari (Prakash Pictures) "Tum Ranje Alamse" Film Lal Chiti. "Khudarat Hai Rabake N'yari" Film Lal Chiti. Vazirbai (Poona) "Khwajaji Pilade Malko" Gazal. "Tumhare Durake Hun Mai" Gazal. Shankarrao Sirnaik "De Hata Ya Sharanagate" Karnataki. "Kiti Kiti Sangu Tula" Misra Pilu. Badri Prasad "Bansri" Yaman Gazal, "Bansri" Bihag Tarana.

p.m.
1-0 Available Market Rates
A STUDIO PROGRAMME
By S. Rose & Co., Ltd. (Columbia Records.) The BBC Dance Orchestra. Foxtrot "I Like Bananas." "Madam Ah! La Marquis! Ah!" Andy Iona and his Islanders. Hawaiian Novelty. "Love song of Tahiti." Hawaiian Novelty. "Samoan Love Song." Quentin M. Maclean (Organ solo). "Serenade." (Standchen). 'The Song of Songs." Turner Layton. "If I should lose you." "Up the Wooden Hill to Bedfordshire". The Western Brothers. "Play the Game, you Cads." "After all that." Albert Sandler and his Orchestra. Waltz Serenade. "By the sleepy Lagoon". "Under Heaven's Blue". M. Tino Rossi. Tango Chant. Ne me Meprise Pas." Slow Foxtrot Chant. "En Suivant la Rive." The Bohemians. "A Little love a little kiss." "Spring Serenade."
2-0 Close down.

5-30 Film Hits. (A selection of recorded songs from the latest Indian Talkies.)
6-15 Talk (Gujerati): "Sensible Mothers Problem." By Dr. Miss Kumud Mehta.
6-30 Gujerati Songs. By Hiralal Nagshigara of Surat. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
7-15 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Lakshmanrao Oghale.
7-30 "Arya Mahila." A Marathi play written by Anant Hari Gadre. Presented by Damuanna Joshi of Bal Mohan Sangit Mandali, featuring Bapu Mane, Chotta Gandharva and others.
8-30 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
9-0 A Violin Recital. By G. N. Joshi of Aundh.
9-30 Talk (English): "Some New Books." By C. P. G. Wade.
9-45 The News in English.
10-0 A Variety Show. By The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club. (An hour of songs, sketches and music.)

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 379.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s

p.m.
12-36 SB Three Popular Instrumentalists. Jorgo Lazarato Saxaphonist. Robert Schwarzenberger Violinist. Leon Dudzek Pionist. Selected Solos from the Studio.
1-16 SB Talk (English): "Indian in Olden Times". No. 2. Punishment of Crime in the days of John Company. By H. A. Stark Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft.
1-36 Talk: "Half an Hour with Great Authors." No. 2. The Story of Faust. By N. K. Chatterjee. A Broadcast for School Students.
2-6 A Programme of New Gramophone Records. Girin Chakravarty Bhatiali Song. Ranjit Sen Light classical Song. Bhawani Das Mixed Kirtan. Bharrati Mazumdar Kirtan.
2-36 Talk: "Baman Bhiksha." By Ramratan Vyakaranatirtah.

p.m.
5-6 Broadcast for Rural Areas. Dhole and Sanai. By Paban Biswas and Gopal Ch. Gharui. Talk: "Smile with me" No 2. Humorous stories of Rural Bengal. By da Thakur. Bhatiali Song. By Surendra Chandra Chakravarty. Religious Song. By Pulin Agasty.
6-6 A Musical Entertainment. Organised by S. N. Sircar.
7-6 A Musical Soiree. By the members of the New Theatres. Ltd. Relayed from the Tollygunge Studio.
8-6 SB Talk: "Pioneers of Cricket in India." By Kulada Ranjan Roy.
8-21 SB Sarode Solo (Kafi). By Rajen Sen Gupta
8-41 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali).
8-46 The News and announcements.
9-1 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In English).
9-6 SB The News and Announcements.
9-21 SB Talk (English): "The Invisible Universe." No. 4. Keat's Invisible World: The Confluence of Melodies. By Syed Mehdi Imam.
9-36 A Studio Concert Arranged and directed by Nina Vanesse.

Delhi Programmes

Monday, 9th November
VUD 340.13 metres, 822 ks/s.

a.m.
8-0 Indian Music. (Recorded.)
9-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Stories from Indian History". No. 10. Maharani Rewa. By Shakuntala Sumer Chand.
9-15 Air Orchestra. Jogiya.
9-25 Sardar Sohan Singh. "He mainda dil laga taindre nal." As thai Ram Kali. (Iktala). "Khel kiye ati naik sundar." Khayal Deskar. (Dhima Titala).
9-55 Maqbool Husain. "Lutf ki un se iltija na karen, Ham ne aisa kabhi kiya na karen." (Hasrat). "Ik roz mujhe us kuche men naseh ko le kar jana hai Kuchh dil ko rah peh lana hai kuchh naseh ko samjhana hai." (Hafeez).
10-15 Mrs. B. C. Verma Thumri Jonpuri.
10-25 Naghma-i-Raqs. P. S. Mukerji. Banjo. Sabiri. Sarangi. Tufail. Tabla.

p.m.
12-30 Air Orchestra Megh Rag.
12-40 Sardar Sohan Singh. "Karim nam tero." Asthai Mian ki Malher (Iktala).
12-55 Maqbool Husain. "Ya parda utha de rukh-janana dikha de Ya zooq-i-nazar se mujhe be gana bana de" (Hafeez).
1-5 Mrs. B. C. Verma. Thumri Sarang.
1-12 Dance Tune. Clarionet, Trumpet and Flute. By Jiwan and Karrar. (Drum played by Tufail.)
1-21 Maqbool Husain. "Na muradon ko shad kam karo Karam apna kabhi to am karo." (Hasrat.)
1-30 A Classical Programme. (Recorded.)
5-0 1st News and Weather Report (English).
5-10 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani.)
5-20 Air Orchestra. Pardeepki.
5-30 Sardar Sohan Singh. "Brij men dhum machaiyo Shyam." Khayal Bhim Plasi. "Kaisi bansiya bajai Sham." Thumri Pilu.
5-55 Maqbool Husain. "Zindagi ka lutf bhi a jaega Zindagani hai to dekha jaega." (Hafeez).
6-5 P. S. Mukerji, Alman Kaliyan, on Sarod.
6-10 Mrs. B. V. Verma. Khayal Shudh Kalyan.
6-20 Sardar Sohan Singh. "Chanchal chatur aisi nar." Khayal Bhopali.
6-40 Maqbool Husain. 'Laya hai dil par. kaisi kharabi Al yar tera husn-i-sharabi." (Hasrat).
6-50 Afzal Husain. "Woh musibat hai kisi shae ka nahin hosh mujhe. Ho gaya hijr men marna bhi faramosh mujhe." (Hasrat).
7-0 "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.)
8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Current Events." No. 3. By Dr. Zakir Hassain.
8-15 Mrs. B. C. Verma. Khayal Kedara.
8-25 Air Orchestra. (Love Lost) "Mayus-i-Mahabat."
8-38 Maqbool Husain.
8-45 Sardar Sohan Singh. "Kaise samjaun sakhi II." Ashai Behag (Iktala).
9-10 Karrar Husain. Qanun.
9-15 2nd News and Weather Report. (Hindustani).
9-30 2nd News and Weather Report. (English.)
9-45 Talk (English): "Teeming Millions." No. 6. A Future Policy with regard to the Population of India. By Professor S. K. Rudra. Head of the Department of Economics, University of Allahabad.
10-0 "A Night among the Cannibals." A Feature Programme. The Scene takes place in Malekula in the New Hebrides. You will hear the sinister rumble of distant drums, the call of the medicine man, the chorus of cannibals dancing wildly around the ritual fire, while the intended victims gaze at the scene with ever growing terror.

Phohi Programme

(Wavelength 16.88 m.)
18-00 Opening announcement and National Anthem.
18-05 Musical interlude.
18-10 Latest news from Holland.
18-25 Gram, records.
18-45 Meeting of the Phohi club.
19-10 Popular concert.
19-30 Sports commentaries by Mr. C. J. Groothoff.
19-50 Dance music.

Java Programmes

4-45 Light gram. music.
9-00 Classical music (Schubert, Schumann).
9-40 Religious 20 minutes.
10-00 Weather report.
10-03 Lunch music.
11-00 Dance music.
11-20 News.
11-30 Popular music.
12-00 gram music.
12-20 News.
15-30 Light gram music.
16-00 Half hour for the children.
16-40 Dutch Songs.
17-00 News.
17-20 Hot-pot.
18-10 English conversation lessons
18-30 Classical concert by Nirom Orchestra.
19-30 Talk on sports.

HAT-TRICKS GALORE IN FOOTBALL MATCHES

Portsmouth Retains Leadership In First Division Despite Defeat

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The biggest attendance is 40,000 at Highbury and the smallest, 3,000 at Gateshead.

The following performed hat-trick in their respective teams: Camsell (Middlesbrough); Dean (Everton) Martin (Notteforest) Brooke (Fulham, first appearance in the League match) Watson (Gillingham). Westham lost its right back Chalkley who fractured his rib after ten minutes play in the first half.

After the Wolverhampton-Chelsea match about a hundred spectators surrounded the referee but they were held back by the players and the police.

Portsmouth still retain the leadership of the League First Division despite defeat.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The following are the League football results:—

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 4, Leeds 1; Bolton 1, Middlesbrough 3; Brentford 2, Birmingham 1; Derby 2, Stoke 2; Everton 4, West Bromwich 2; Huddersfield 1, Manchester City 1, Manchester United 0, Charlton 1; Preston 3, Liverpool 1; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Grimsby 1; Sunderland 5, Portsmouth 2; Wolverhampton 1, Chelsea 2.

SECOND DIVISION

Aston Villa 1, Tottenham 1; Bradford City 1, Blackpool 4; Burnley 0, Leicester 0; Chesterfield 2, Sheffield United 2; Coventry 2 New Castle 2; Doncaster 1, Norwich 2; Fulham 5, Westham 0; Nottingham Forest 4, Barnsley 1; Plymouth 2, Bradford 0; Southampton 4, Bury 1; Swansea 1, Blackburn 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aldershot 0, Torquay 1; Bournemouth 0 Cardiff 2; Brighton 1, Crystal Palace 0; Bristol Rovers 3, Wallsall 0; Gillingham 5, Bristol City 3; Millwall 2, Clapton Orient 1; Newport 1, Queens Park Rangers 2; Northampton 3, Luton 1, Southend 1, Reading 1; Swindon 2, Notts County 2; Watford 4, Exeter 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington 0, Mansfield 3; Darlington 1, York 1; Gateshead 1, Barrow 1; Hull 1, Rochdale 1; Lincoln 2, Crewe 4; New Brighton 1, Chester 0; Oldham 1, Halifax 0; Fortvale 2, Tranmere 1; Rotherham 3, Southport 0; Stockport 1, Hartlepools 1; Wrexham 1, Carlisle 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Celtic 3, St. Mirren 0; Dundee 6, Arbrath 1; Falkirk 4, Partick 1; Hearts 6, Hamilton 0; Kilmarnock 3, Clyde 1; Motherwell 3, Hibernians 4; Queen of South 1, Queens Park 1; Rangers 2, Aberdeen 1; St. Johnstone 4, Albion 0; Third Lanark 6, Dunfermline 3.—Reuter.

Halifax Beat Liverpool

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules:—

Barrow 2, Keighley 8; Bramley 6, Batley 5; Broughton 6, Streatham 12; Dewsbury 10, Hull 13; Featherstone nil, Wakefield 17; Halifax 12, Liverpool 5; Hullkingston Rovers 20 Leigh 7; Hunslet 20, Huddersfield 10; Newcastle 2, Bradford 18; Rochdale 5, St Helen's Recreation 9; Salford 2, Castleford nil; St. Helens 7, Oldham 16, Warrington 14, Wigan 5; Widnes 10, Swindon 3; York 7 Leeds 18.—Reuter's Special.

Wales Beat England

LONDON, Nov. 7.

In the International match, Wales beat England by three points to two at Pontypridd.—Reuter's Special.

Lancashire Beat Cheshire

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Union rules:—

Cumberland 11, Yorkshire 3; Lancashire 13, Cheshire nil; Northmidlands 6, Notslincs and Derby nil; Blackheath 3, Old Merchant Taylors 16; Bradford nil, Edinburgh Academy 12; Cambridge University 18, London Scottish 15; Guys Hospital nil; Old Blues 16; Harlequins 7, Bristol nil; Leicester 7, Gloucester 3; Northampton 11, London Welsh 13; Richmond nil Oxford University 13 Swansea 5, Penarth 5; Llanelly 8 Cardiff 6; Rosslynpark 6, Mosley 21; Coventry 27, Bedford nil Torquay Athletic 6, Devonport Services 3; Portsmouth Services nil, Bath nil; Greenock Wanderers nil, West of Scotland 51; Watsonians 6, Glasgow Academicals nil.—Reuter's Special.

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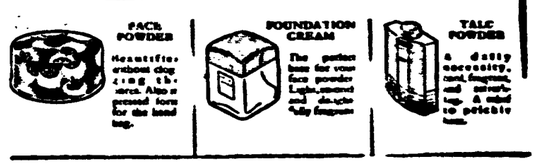

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1924.	1,02,257	5,15,000	12½%
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A. I. Kavi Sammelan

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

The Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar will preside over the All-India Kavi Sammelan to be held in connection with the U. P. Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Lucknow.

His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha and Raja Yuvraj Dutt Singh of Del have consented to become patrons.—A.P.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 11, 1992
Muslim: Shaban 24, 1355
Parsi: Khordad 5, 1306
High tide: 8-30; 21-37
Low tide: 1-00; 14-20
Sunrise: 6h. 42m.
Sunset: 6h. 4m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Results of First LL.B. and B. Com. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
S.S. Strathmore, extra boat, arrives at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga will give a further discourse in Gujerati on "Comparison between the Ideas of Plato and the Pravashis of Zoroastrianism".

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Famous Comedian
RALPH LYNN
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Bringing you a non-stop laughter show to cure all your worries.

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Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
The story—*swell!*
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words fail us!

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in THE
POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL"
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Lawless Romance
In A Primitive
Land!.....
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Sequel to "CALL OF THE WILD"
WHITE FANG
WHITE FANG
(A 20th Century-Fox!)
with
JEAN MUIR
MICHAEL WHALEN
SLIM SUMMERVILLE

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL: "White Fang". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL: "Suzy". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "In the Soup". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE: "A Message to Garcia". Time as usual.
KRISHNA: "Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
MINERVA: "Maya". Daily at 5, 7-15 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE: "Janma Bhoomi". Daily at 5-30 and 8-30 p.m.
PALACE: "Under Two Flags". Time as usual.
PATHE: "The General Died at Dawn". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA: "Savkari Pash". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Poor Little Rich Girl". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SUPER: "Romantic India". Daily at 2-45, 5-30 and 8-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Bhakta Cheta". Daily at 5-15, 7-30 and 9-45 p.m.

SEND OFF TO HINDI PRACHARAK

There will be a ladies' meeting tomorrow (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Rashtriya Kanyashala, Congress House, to bid farewell to Mr. R. Shankaran the Hindi Pracharak. All the lady students of the different Hindi classes are requested to be present.

MYSORE SCOUT RALLY

In connection with the 8th State Scout Rally to be held at Davangere, Chitaldrug District, competitions for Sri Krishnarajendra All-India First Aid Mace will be held between the 27th and 30th December 1936. All competing teams for the Mace are requested to send their entries through their respective Provincial or State Organisations.

All particulars relating to the competitions and the Rally can be had from the Organising Secretary, Boy Scouts of Mysore.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects a lecture on "The Problem of the Lowest Tender", will be delivered by Mr. T. K. Kynnersley, at the Registered Office of the institute, the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library on Wednesday, November 11, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The President Mr. P. P. Kapadia, will preside.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

The Kampa Ramayanam discourses being conducted by Brahma Sree Venkatashala Sastrigal of Kalpathy will conclude to-day (Monday) with Sree Rama Pattabhishekam, which will be celebrated in the Samaj Hall from 8-30 to 11 p.m.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

The 40th annual general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty on Sunday the 22nd November, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—To confirm the minutes of the last annual general meeting and the special general meeting held on 6th September, 1936. To adopt the annual report and the audited abstract and balance sheet of the accounts for the official year 1935-36. To transact any business arising out of the draft annual report and audited abstract and balance sheet of which seven clear days' notice has been given to the Joint Honorary Secretaries. To elect the President, Vice-President and 15 members of the Managing Committee for the year 1936-37. To appoint Honorary Auditors for the year 1936-37. Any other business with the permission of the chair.

A PUBLIC DEBATE ON WAR

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, a Debate open to the public will be held on Monday, November 16, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, with Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice of Bombay in the Chair.

Mr. V. B. Shanbague will move that—"War will establish peace and save humanity."

Mr. Joachim Alva will oppose.

Amongst the speakers will be Miss Usha Mehta, Mr. K. T. Chandy, Miss Aloo Dastur, Mr. Francis Rocha-Fernandes and Miss Leela Nimbkar.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB

Programme Of Physical Culture Evokes Great Appreciation

The Matunga Athletic Club, Matunga, celebrated its second anniversary of its founding on Sunday evening. The Nappoo Hall was packed to its full capacity by a cosmopolitan gathering of men and women to witness different physical culture demonstrations arranged for the occasion. Among those present were well-known physical culture directors like Mr. Sarkari, Prof. Shaikh and others.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, who was to have presided, turned up only towards the end. In the meantime the proceedings were conducted under the presidentship of Mr. C. K. Narayanswami who complimented the Athletic Club on the success it had achieved and wished for its further advancement and greater successes in the future.

Mr. N. C. Iyer then read the annual report of the Club.

A programme of physical culture demonstrations followed. Yoga Asanas and acrobatics by the members of the Club were thrilling. Instructional weightlifting under the direction of Mr. Wagh, a well-known weightlifter in the City, evoked warm appreciation. Mr. Wagh's muscle control demonstration opened the eyes of many as to how muscle development and control could really beautify the body.

Mr. T. V. Narayan, the instructor of the Club, and two of his pupils also gave demonstration of muscle control, contraction, expansion and other intricate movements of the different muscles. This was also very much appreciated.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who arrived at this stage spoke in eloquent terms praising the demonstration. He also impressed on the audience the importance of physiculture and the need for more institutions which imparted instruction in physical culture. As regards municipal help in regard to a plot which the Club had asked for, he assured them of his support. He, however, said that representatives from the ward like Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer should be asked to move in the matter.

Mr. Jamnadas and Mr. Wagh were then garlanded. Mr. Jamnadas, Mr. Sarkari, Prof. Sheikh and others visited the Club premises. The Mayor also visited the proposed plot about which correspondence had been in progress with the Municipality.

Progress Of Club

The following are extracts from the annual report of the Matunga Athletic Club, read by Mr. N. C. Iyer, Chairman of the Club, on the occasion of its second annual gathering:—

The Club was started on the 1st September 1934 by Mr. T. V. Narayanan (the Instructor) on his own responsibility with the idea of spreading the gospel of Health and Strength by means of Physical Culture of different methods. In his venture he had the best co-operation and assistance from his friends, Messrs. N. Ganpat, K. R. Anantharam and others.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND LECTURES.

In order to popularize the activities of the Club and spread the cause of Physical Culture, the Club had many occasions for Demonstrations and Lectures.

1. The first Anniversary was celebrated on 6th October 1935 under the Presidentship of Mr K. F. Nariman, the then Mayor of Bombay.

The Club members took active part with the well-known Bombay Athletes and Physical culture Directors, in their entertainments at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Royal Opera House, Empire Theatre, Capitol Theatre, and at private Social gatherings like the Zoroastrian Textile Association, B. B. & C. I. Rly., Staff Social Gathering etc. By taking part in all these, the Club has become very popular in Bombay and the membership also has increased.

More interest is taken by the Members in reading the Physical Culture Magazines. We hope to develop this department further.

As an important out-door game we have got our volley ball branch in which about forty members are taking part. There were many occasions when our members have taken part in open matches with the local teams and in tournaments and thereby gained more experience.

The club started with three heads has steadily increased in membership which amounts to 150 at present. More facilities are given to the boys, students and unemployed in the matter of subscription. The club is open for all irrespective of caste or creed.

In concluding this Report, the Committee appeals to the General Public and to our to-day's worthy President, the Mayor in particular, to help the Institute in all possible ways and enable us to have a premises of our own for the Club in the near future and thereby help the public in the matter of Physical Education, the means for "Health and Strength."

"ANTI-WAR DAY"

Meeting At Congress House On Wednesday

Pursuant to the instructions from the President of the Indian National Congress to observe the 11th November 1936 (Armistice Day) as the "Anti-War Day", there will be a public meeting under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the Suburban District Congress Committee on Wednesday (November 11) at the Congress House at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at which the resolution of the Lucknow Congress on War Danger will be read out and adopted.

Tremendous Rush To See "Janma Bhoomi"

At the Royal Opera House yesterday a huge Sunday holiday crowd besieged the cinema to see the Bombay Talkies picture "Janma Bhoomi" which opened on Saturday. Every show was booked long before the announced time and in all many eager epectators had to return disappointed for want of accommodation. Adequate police arrangement, however,, kept the crowds perfectly in order. The cinema management had to take special steps to cope with this rush of spectators and a seperate window to sell fourteen-anna tickets had to be opened for the convenience of the public as there was too great a crowd at the one rupee two annas window where they were being previously sold.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Sir Temulji To Lay The Foundation Stone

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Building will be performed on Wednesday, November 11 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the site of the Old Ice House, next to the St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, Apollo Street, by Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman Grand Master, A. S. F. I., aided by other Freemasons.

All guests including Freemasons are requested to take their seats before 4-45 p.m. (S.T.)

The following donations are gratefully acknowledged:—Dr. Sir Jivanji J. Modi Memorial Committee Rs. 20,000; Trustees, Sir Dorabji Tata Society Rs. 10,000; Trustees, Sir Ratan Tata Charity Rs. 10,000; Trustees, Mr. N. M. Wadia Charity Rs. 5,000; Trustees, Mr. N. J. Wadia Charity Rs. 2,000; Dr. (Miss) Freany Cama Rs. 2,000; Mr. Spitama Khurshedji R. Cama Rs. 1,000; Mr. Spenishta Sarosh K. R. Cama Rs. 75, and Mr. and Mrs. Rustam Jivanji J. Modi Rs. 50.

Jashan Ceremony For Parsis Fallen In World War

It has been arranged to hold a Jashan Ceremony at Ranji's Agiary, Corner, Grant Road, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Armistice Day. Wednesday. November 11, in the memory of the glorious Parsi War-heroes. All Parsis are invited to participate.

UPHOLD POONA'S HONOUR

Shankarrao Deo's Appeal For Returning Congress Candidate

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, (By Mail).

The huge meeting on behalf of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committee for declaring the names of Congress candidates in Maharashtra has been followed by a great enthusiasm in the city. Efforts are being made for successful return of Mr. B. M Gupte, the Poona Congress candidate for the Assembly, with overwhelming majority. A meeting of the Poona Congress workers was held on Friday night at the residence of Mr. N. V. Gadgil. About 300 Congress workers were present. Prominent among those present were Messrs Shankerrao Deo, N. V. Gadgil, K. M. Jedhe, T. R. Deogirikar, Haribhau Joshi, R. K. Khadilkar and N. G. Gore. Committees and conveners of the same were appointed to carry on a vigorous propaganda in the various parts of the city.

At the end of the meeting Mr. Shankarrao Deo made a fervent appeal to all those present to try their utmost to secure the Poona seat for Congress.

LUCKY NUMBER GARLAND

Mrs. H. A. Lalljee Declares Another Prize

Mrs. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee who is the donor of the Radio set to be won by a lucky number garland has now decided to present a magnificent Cabinet Radio set which sells at Rs. 2,300 as a special lucky number prize in place of the present second prize. The Allwyn Steel Almirah presented by Sir Dossabhoy Bhiwandiwalla will, therefore, be presented as the second prize and a valuable Camera has been presented by Mr. Yacoob Lalljee as the third prize.

Four prizes must now be won. Buy your lucky number garland immediately.

Further Donations For Poppy Day

Mr. W. K. Manker Rs. 50; Capt. J. C. Richards Rs. 50; Mr. I. S. Haji Rs. 50; Mr. P. L. Thakkar Rs. 25; Mr. Justice Blackwell Rs. 30; Sir Dossabhoy Bhiwandiwalla Rs. 310; Major General S. J. P. Scobell Rs. 100, and Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir Rs. 100.

Governor Back In Bombay

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne accompanied by Mr. C. H. Bristow, Private Secretary, Lieut. H. Morland and Captain H. W. F. Walker, Aides-de-Camp, arrived at Government House, Bombay, from Mahableshwar on Sunday.

DR. CHINIWALA'S SERIES OF NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 26th lecture in the series of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen' written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

An urgent meeting of the General Council (Active Members) of the Congress Socialist Party will be held at the Party Office to-morrow, (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Deal With The Goondas

Nearly twenty-five days after the riots first broke out, there is still some feeling of uneasiness in the hearts of many citizens of Bombay, despite the fact that all these days since the police took prompt and severe action against the miscreants, the citizens have been assuring themselves that the worst is over and peace reigns once more in the city. Stray assaults and stabbing, which were the feature during the past week or ten days, have slowly tended to shake their confidence. One reason advanced by the public for the recurrence of these happenings is the rather hasty withdrawal of the police guard from several places in the city. If the situation has improved considerably there is of course, no need for additional police pickets. But the sore spots still largely remain sorespots. It is extremely difficult, it is true, to keep a watch so as to prevent these stray assaults in a city like Bombay. But these assaults, which can be attributed to goondas who seem to have planned what may be called "perfect crime," considering the way they clear out of the place and escape the arm of the law, notwithstanding repeated round-up of "bad characters" have created a feeling that many of the really bad characters are still at large, constituting a menace to the unsuspecting and innocent pedestrians. It is on these people that the police have yet to lay their hands. That is at least what a section of the public thinks. The measures to be adopted to deal with these elements must receive the serious attention of the Police Commissioner for sometime yet.

The labourers who live from hand to mouth, entirely dependent on the wages they earn by toiling from dawn to dusk or, perhaps till late in the night, are forced by their very poverty to go out in search of bread and, unfortunately some of these have fallen victims to the treacherous knife of the assassin. Strangers to the city, who are not aware where the next road leads them, are set upon by ruffians and are assaulted in a dastardly manner.

Madhavdas Amersey High School

To-morrow Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas will perform the opening ceremony of the Madhavdas Amersey High School at Andheri. The school, where both boys and girls are taught together, has been in existence since 1932 and the present number of students is nearly 600. It is being housed at present in four different buildings at Andheri and this new building for the said school is built by M. M. Amersey and his brother for the use of the said school at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,25,000. The president of the Society, viz., the Andheri Education Society, which is conducting the school, is Seth Mathuradas Vissonji and Mr. M. M. Amersey is the vice-president. The school has rendered valuable service in spreading education in the suburbs and the Amersey brothers deserve the thanks of the people of the suburb for the splendid contribution.

Death Of Khan Bahadur Curtay

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay, died on Saturday night at about 10 o'clock, of heart failure at his residence, "Curtay Manzil" Ali Umar Street, Bombay. He was 62 years of age at the time of his death and was several years a member of the Bombay Corporation. He was also the President of the Board of Trustees of the Juma Masjid, Bombay. He was an Honorary Magistrate and President of several Muslim trusts in the city.

It appears on Saturday night Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay attended a marriage function and returned home at 9-30 p.m. Shortly after he complained of pain in the chest and breathed his last half-an-hour later.

His funeral took place on Sunday morning, and was attended by over a thousand Muslims.

Among those present at his residence to pay their last respects were Sir J. B. Boman-Behram, Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Mr. Hoseinbhoy A. Laljee, Mr. Husseinali M. Rahimtoola, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Dr. Meisheri and Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate. The mortal remains of Khan Bahadur M. I. Curtay were buried at the Muslim cemetery, Queen's Road.

He leaves behind him a large family and a vast circle of friends to bereave his sudden demise.

2ND GRAND WEEK— DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
PATHE
GARY COOPER and MADELEINE CARROLL

"The GENERAL DIED at DAWN"
A Paramount Million-Dollar Production. You've got to see it. Thrill to it in the most exciting drama to come out of China since "Shanghai Express".
Book Early. 'Ph. 41561.

DISAPPOINTED CROWDS!
On Saturday and Sunday, hundreds were turned away for want of accommodation.
To avoid disappointment, reserve your seats in advance.

NOTE THE TIMINGS
Daily 3 Shows: 2-30, 5-30 and 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST PRODUCTION
Janma Bhoomi
starring
Devika Rani
ASHOK KUMAR
Plans Open. Rs. 2-4 and Re. 1-8 seats can be reserved in advance.
BONA-FIDE students will be admitted at concession rates to the 8-15 p.m. show every Tuesday.
OPERA HOUSE

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Except for a few functions the suburbs had a very quite weekend. On Saturday evening and Sunday large crowds were seen along suburban seashores.

Juhu saw a very large gathering mostly visitors from the City. Yesterday I happened to be standing near the junction of Hill Road and Ghodbunder Road where an experiment is being tried by fixing of a temporary traffic island, and I noticed that the traffic island proved a great success, for the heavy flowing traffic from the five roads observed great caution. but once the cars left the traffic islands their speed increased again which is really dangerous to public life, taking this point into consideration. I had a long chat with the traffic Inspector who gave me to understand that if the number of accidents, were to be decreased on Ghodbunder Road, it was necessary that a speed limit of 30 m.p.h ought to be enforced here, which suggestion I understand he is going to put forward, and I hope the Police authorities will give it their due consideration.

And now that the traffic islands are proving quite a success I think further time ought not to be wasted, but the Bandra municipality should in their next meeting decide about erecting a permanent one.

By the way a correspondent writes to tell me that at the junction of Hill Road and Chumbai Road which is a very prominent junction and has a stand for about seven taxis, a policeman ought to be kept on point duty.

GRAND POPPY DANCE.

Some time back I wrote about the Suburban Poppy Committee. a very popular body, which collected a very good sum last year for the funds of the Indian Army and European Ex-Service men. This Committee is again on the move this year and beside the Poppy Day collection, it is with the help of various Gymkhanas and clubs organising dances and functions.

On Friday, November 13, at 9-30 p.m. there is to be held at the courts of the Bandra Gymkhana a gala open air dance, which promises to be a very great success.

Two popular bands are to be in attendance and they are to have non-stop dancing right up to 5 a.m. I also understand there are many prizes to be given out.

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRUNICLE"
Post Box 232 Registered No. B. 1053

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1936

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN

The Congress election campaign is getting into swing and the huge Bombay meeting on the Chowpatty sands on Sunday is but one sign of that fact. Most of the Congress candidates have already been nominated and a few more will be adopted as soon as the negotiations that are being carried on by the Congress Parliamentary Committee with the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Congress Nationalist Party are concluded. It is a significant proof of Congress solidarity that these negotiations have been successful not only in Bengal but also in the Punjab, Bihar, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. The formula devised by the Congress President in Calcutta with regard to the Communal Award has been unanimously accepted by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and a serious situation in the province with probable repercussions on other provinces has been happily averted. The result of this settlement is that those Congressmen in Bengal who wanted to carry on agitation against the Communal Award will be nominated by the Congress itself and will be fully amenable to Congress discipline. The settlements in the other provinces are on the basis of co-operation between two separate parties so as to avoid a contest between the two. But the Bengal compromise should enable such of the nationalists as accept the Congress policy, apart from the Award, to stand on Congress ticket. This should be particularly possible for the Nationalists in U. P. as, according to the joint statement issued by Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Kidwai, the President of the U. P. Congress Committee, the Pundit "has agreed with and accepted that policy as a whole", except in regard to the Award and allied questions. Every attempt should be made to have as many Congressmen as possible on the Congress ticket direct.

Bombay's Duty

As regards the selection of particular individuals for the Congress Party, the task of selecting nearly 2,000 candidates, as Sardar Vallabhbhai said at the Chowpatty meeting, is a pretty hard job. It cannot be perfect. But it is certain that the Parliamentary Committees concerned have most carefully examined and re-examined the claims of all applicants before making their final decisions. Many able Congressmen have had to be passed over for one good reason or other. But the Sardar has done well to point out that, if the unselected candidate is a true Congressman, he should not make a grievance of his being passed over. He should rather set a worthy example by actually helping the selected candidates in all possible ways. The requisite candidate being selected, the next important task is to find the resources in men and money. These must be promptly found as they are essential in any election propaganda. A large number of workers should be enlisted to organise meetings and otherwise carry on the propaganda. This is a costly job but the cost has got to be found if the Congress plan of capturing the Councils is to be a reality. The Congress President and Sardar Vallabhbhai as President of the Central Parliamentary Board have issued an appeal to the country to observe a whole fortnight from 16th instant as the Election Fund Collection Fortnight. And in this all-India task the rich cities should help the poor rural areas and the rich provinces the poorer ones. Bombay in particular has to maintain its great tradition of generously financing all worthy causes. And there can be no worthier cause than helping the Congress in this trial of strength between it and the Government.

Vote For Congress

As regards the voters, we share the confidence of the Sardar and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai that a vast majority of them will continue to be whole-heartedly loyal to the Congress cause. With the Congress record of service during the last fifty years, the people's attitude could not be otherwise. They have now, as Sardar Vallabhbhai said, to prove Gandhiji's claim at the Round Table Conference that the Congress represents the nation. They have also to do their bit in helping the Congress to wreck the new Constitution and compel Government to accept another devised by the nation. It is a simple task to give a vote to the Congress but the collective value of millions of votes is tremendous. The Congress alone is leading the struggle for freedom and the Congress alone has demanded a constitution formulated by a Constituent Assembly. Those who prize independence and the right of Self-determination have, therefore, no alternative but to give Congress candidates all the help they can, by contributing to the Congress Election Fund, by giving Congress candidates all the votes they can give, and by persuading others to do so.

The Vital Question

A miracle of desperate courage is happening in Madrid and it is possible that the insurgents may yet be beaten back. It is, however, a very uncertain possibility, we fear. That the Spanish militia and the people will fight with their backs to the wall for the city is undoubted, nor is there the least doubt that the fight will constitute a glorious chapter in the history of a people's struggle to protect themselves and their country against the onslaught of reaction. But the fight for Madrid will not be the end of the civil war in Spain. In spite of the brutalities that are sure to be perpetrated by the Fascists the war is going to be a long-drawn affair. As Garcia Oliver, the anarchist leader and now head of the General Staff in Catalonia, told a French journalist recently, they have realised that the conflict is going to extend over a very long period indeed.

The determination of the Popular Government is admirable and their optimism is not quite misplaced. The insurgents are experienced in the art of war, they are further supported by an army of deluded fools from Morocco. And they command resources in arms and munitions which, thanks to the one-sided working of the Non-Interference Pact, have been cruelly denied to the Government. But reaction, however, rich in resources and assistance from abroad, has to reckon with a whole people's determined resistance. The latter will not surrender as is evident from the Government's transfer to Valencia, from where they can continue the great fight. They are out of Madrid, but they are not down. During the last war King Albert of Belgium took his Government actually to a French town and Paris itself at one stage was all but evacuated. The fall of Madrid, therefore, ought not to make very much difference in the internal situation and it must certainly make no difference in the international situation *vis-a-vis* Spain.

We said it must not. But Italy, Germany and Portugal have already decided to convert the present hypocrisy into open recognition of the insurgents as soon as Madrid falls. And then they will publicly continue their assistance to General Franco in the name, probably, of—international law! The question is what will the other Powers of the Non-Interference Committee—led, of course, by Lord Plymouth—do? They have so far betrayed the lawful Spanish Government with almost deliberate persistence. It is, therefore, difficult to resist the fear that, so far from pulling up the three Fascist Powers, they will let themselves be dragged on by them and thus add to history another black chapter of a great betrayal.

Palestine

The Arab High Committee has decided to boycott the Palestine Royal Commission, and it cannot be blamed for its decision. For the Commission will work under conditions which constitute a positive denial of the very fundamentals of the Arab Protest. The Balfour Declaration is to remain sacrosanct and further dumping of Jews is not to be stopped. In fact even a temporary suspension while the Commission is carrying out inquiries has been refused by Major Ormsby-Gore. In the circumstances it would have been a betrayal of the Arabs and all their rights for the Committee to have co-operated with the Commission. It is obvious that the Commission's work is to be the denial of Arab rights. It is not intended to do them any substantial justice.

We in India have some experience of Royal Commissions and we know what they really mean. It is, therefore, quite natural for Indians fully to sympathise with the Arabs—fellow-sufferers under and for the same Imperialism. And we are glad the President and General Secretary of the Indian National Congress have, through their messages to the Palestine Conference at Delhi, expressed the solidarity of the Indian Nation with the Palestine Conference. Acharya Kriplani has rightly pointed out that the only way for Indians—and particularly Indian Muslims let us add—to help their Arab brethren in Palestine is to strengthen the movement of Indian liberty here. Sixteen years ago the Musalmans learnt that lesson, but their so-called leaders" have, in the interval, done their worst to make them forget it. These "leaders" are still doing so. If the Palestine Conference reawakens the Muslim community to its neglected duty it will have justified itself.

JUST A DREAM

Reserve Bank Denials And Assertions

(BY SUNDER.)

Mr. M. A. Master at Marseilles. He asked me when I was returning to India. Told him I was waiting for the commencement of Scindia Steamship Co.'s foreign passenger service.

* * * *

Went to India House in Aldwych. Saw Mr. Aftab Ali, Indian Workers' delegate to the Labour Conference at Geneva, embracing Sir Firoz Khan Noon for his personal interest and sympathy for the Indian seamen.

* * * *

Had a letter from Sir Osborne Smith denying the rumour that he was resigning the Governorship of the Reserve Bank of India owing to ill-health. Had another letter from Sir James Grigg asserting that doctors have certified that Sir Osborne is a sick man. Mr. Montagu Norman 'phoned up to say that he feels like taking a trip to India under the name of Mr. Skinner.

* * * *

Read in an American magazine that Hollywood had bought rights of Bhowal Sanyasi case from the "A.B.P." for a screen version.

* * * *

Received more Diwali presents, from:—

Mr. Arthur Moore, of Calcutta: An abridged edition of Bhagwad Geeta.

Mr. Nalini Sarkar: An ominbus insurance policy.

Mr. M. A. Master: Blue books and pamphlets relating to the I.L.O. Maritime conference.

Mr. Aftab Ali: Texts of his speeches at Geneva declaring the Government of India was the most powerful Government in the world.

Dr. C. L. Katial: A press statement "Why I lost the Mayoral Election in Finsbury."

Sir Atul Chatterjee: An offer to resign in my favour the directorship of the Central Exchange Bank of India (London.)

George Lansbury: Offer to resign in my favour the Coronation Mayoarity of Poplar.

"Towards Brighter Bombay"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Bombay is no doubt a beautiful city, but still much is required to be done in order to make it brighter than what it is now. You really have rendered yeoman's service by starting a regular crusade to secure this object. You have not only written editorials on this subject but also invited your readers to write if they have any useful suggestion to make. So far numerous articles and letters have appeared in these columns dealing with the various aspects of the problem. There is no doubt that all of them contained one useful suggestion or the other, and if taken up by the Bombay Corporation they are sure to yield good results. But the suggestions contained in them are not useful to Bombay alone. Every local body has to tackle similar problems. In several big cities of India improvement trusts have been set up to beautify those cities. If all the articles and the letters that have appeared in these columns ever since the campaign was started, are republished in the form of a pamphlet, then other local bodies can be greatly benefited by the same. I, therefore, request you to ponder over my proposal and see your way of rendering an all-India service, so that not only Bombay, but other cities as well may be made brighter. It is generally urged that Bombay leads. This is one way how it can lead.—Yours etc.,

SHABNAM.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

OUR LONDON LETTER

"Dora" To Be Revived?

To Speed Up Re-Armament

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
(By Air Mail.)

The Westminster Motion Picture Productions Limited are back once again "on location" at Big Ben and the Prime Minister started his official duties in Whitehall by reshuffling his Cabinet cards. By his appointment as Secretary for Scotland Mr. Walter Elliot actually rises a grade in the Ministerial hierarchy; yet in all but this technical sense it means the side-tracking of the man who in the "National" dawn of five years ago was thought to be heading straight for the Prime Minister of England when Mr Baldwin should have done with it.

Five years ago, Mr. Elliot was a most acceptable man to the Tory hosts because he promised to recreate British agriculture, and anybody who will promise that is bound to be a darling of the Tories. Then his plans had not gone much beyond the wheat subsidy, and the Tories hailed it with delight. "This is a man", they said, "who knows the proper way to put agriculture on its feet. But since that time Mr. Elliot has been steadily losing his ground with the Conservative admirers who began to express dislike with his marketing schemes and his quotas, though subsidies and tariffs were welcome to them. The climax was reached at Margat when the Conservatives only a few weeks ago almost unanimously condemned Mr. Elliot's whole policy in his presence. He has thus left his marketing schemes, some of which have failed badly, to his successor, Mr. Morrison and his quotas and his long-term beef policy, which is to be put into one of the big measures of the new session. Of course, it should not be assumed that Mr. Morrison's appointment foreshadows any change of policy—of any radical change. All that we can say for the moment is that since British agriculture has still to be recreated, Mr. Morrison may well think that he has now before him a Herculean job.

Unconvincing Defence

Mr. Anthony Eden was in good debating form when the House opened on Thursday and he defended before the House the Government's participation in the Spanish "non-intervention" agreement. As was generally expected the burden of his argument was that by adhering to the agreement the British Government had prevented "a civil war savage in itself from passing the boundaries of Spain and involving the whole of Europe in the vortex." And this is the sort of statement that cannot be definitely proved or disproved. However, Mr. Eden's defence of the Government's attitude is extraordinarily unconvincing. He did not attempt to offer any reply to the initial charge against his Government that in refusing arms to the Spanish Government, while foreign arms were notoriously being supplied to the rebels it has forbidden what is legal and condoned what is illegal. In the House of Commons, the Foreign Secretary adopted two lines of defence. The first was to argue that if the embargo on the sale of arms to Spain had not been imposed the Spanish Government would have been worse off than ever, because the rebels could have secured more arms from abroad and more quickly than the Government could have hoped to have done. His second defence—and that is the stock-in-trade argument of the Government spokesmen all over the country—was that the policy of non-intervention had prevented the struggle from spreading and preserved the peace of Europe. But unfortunately the Spanish Government is not of the same opinion. It is confident that if it could only have armed its greatly superior man-power the rebels' import of arms from the Fascist countries would have been more than counterbalanced. And it is this belief that the Government is preventing the spreading of the struggle which has led the British Government, in its desperate efforts to maintain an agreement which it knows to be hollow sham, to refuse to recognise the plainest evidence of its breach by countries like Portugal.

Dilatory Tactics

When Mr. Eden made his speech, his colleague at the Foreign Office, Lord Plymouth, proposed the control of the principal ports of entry into Spain in order to observe breaches of neutrality. The proposal, as usual, is remitted to the various countries. It will be another week or fortnight before replies come in; then there will be, I suppose, another fortnight spent in arguing the proposal on the basis of replies received from various Governments and perhaps by that time Lord Plymouth and his friends hope that Franco will be in Madrid. At the gentle art of "Passing the Buck," the British are world's champions. Meanwhile, the Portugese Government, after the necessary preliminary, has taken a deep breath and launched out in a tirade against Russian arms, Russian planes and Russian pilots, pouring into Spain. The funny thing about it, however, is that no single person can discover any of these planes, pilots or munitions in the Government forces. Never has a Russian plane, pilot or rifle been seen or captured. We can get evidence of German bombs, Italian and German planes captured and pilots shot down, but never a Russian. No newspaper correspondent has ever seen these alleged Russian arms. As for Portugal's "Neutrality," even such a staunch friend of hers as Mr. J. L. Garvin described it as "Qualified."

A Ministry Of Supply

In the Upper House at Westminster, the reconciliation scene between Lord Swinton and Lord Nuffield was played well by the two parties. The two Lords have smiled upon each other, the quarrel is officially composed and everybody is happy again. But as the "News Chronicle" asserts the Nuffield affair has left behind a legacy of grave public concern. For an instant the veil has been torn from the rearmament programme and the public has been enabled to glimpse what is happening behind the scenes. The picture revealed is one of serious disagreement on the very fundamentals of the programme, between the experts. The curtain falls again, and we are left wondering what else is going on or not going on, in the three Service Department. The fear is that in the quarrel between the two Lords over Air defences, Sir Samuel Hoare will win his point as the first Lord of the Admiralty, who is over-anxious to rearm the whole nation. He gave a broad hint the other night that there was the possibility of the Defence of the Realm Act being introduced to speed up the munitions programme. He was pleased to say that he was in favour of creating once again a Ministry of Supply which was most effective in the last War. But simultaneously he would introduce D.O.R.A. because in his opinion the Ministry of Supply was effective in the war since it had behind it the powers of "Dora" and the war conditions of industry and labour. "While I would never

(Continued on page 14, col. 6 & 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FATTEST JOBS IN THE WORLD

Addressing the Oxford undergraduates on the Indian Civil Service, Lord Halifax said that "there was no bigger job of work for Englishmen anywhere than in India." Certainly there are no better jobs with fatter salaries for Englishmen anywhere else in the world than in India. And as it is getting hard now-a-days for Englishmen to fare better than Indians at open competitive examinations even in England, the back-door of selection has now been opened to them. These facilities should make it easier for British youths to bear the White Man's Burden in India. As for the noble Lord's assurance that "India knew that the things we could give her were no less necessary now than they had ever been, namely order, law, equal justice, security in defence and the fair treatment of minorities," such hypocritical stuff will only amuse Indians, who want no favours from Englishmen and who are openly struggling for complete independence.

MISLEADING HALF-TRUTHS

Lord Willingdon has always been clever in uttering half-truths. In an after-dinner speech at the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society in London he observed that there was an enormous increase in the number of people in India who read newspapers. But he did not, we presume, refer to the more important fact that even now, after a century and a half of British rule in India, less than ten in a hundred are literate, which figures give a more reliable idea of the people that can read newspapers in India. So far as newspaper-reading is concerned, the position is at least twenty times better in Soviet Russia than in India. And Lord Willingdon knows but too well that, apart from scandalous illiteracy in India and the consequent small number of readers, the repressive press laws in the country effectively keep down the number of nationalist papers. If in recent years such papers have increased to any extent, it is in spite of these laws.

INDIANS IN FIJI

Mr. C. F. Andrews, the veteran friend of this country, who arrived in India after a tour of Fiji islands expressed strong dissatisfaction with the status of Indians in that colony. Referring to the recent decision of the Colonial Office regarding the franchise for election of members to the Fiji legislature, he deplored the attempt to create division among Indians by having some elected and some nominated Indian members. There can hardly be any explanation for this procedure which seeks to create an unnecessary distinction besides being opposed to the elementary conception of democratic self-government. Mr. Andrews also pointed out that Indians were not allowed to enter the high grade of Fiji Civil Service and there was no Indian holding a higher post than that of a second-grade clerk. This humiliating condition is characteristic of the status of Indians in most British colonies and the persistent apathy of the Government of India in this connection is no less significant.

REASONABLE REPRESENTATION

A large number of people belonging to the town of Mooiky (a port midway between Mulpy and Mangalore in South Kanara) and to places near about have made a representation to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co., Agents, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, urging that the steamers of their Bombay-Mangalore line should be made to halt at the port of Mooiky for both passenger and goods traffic. Mooiky has a population of about 15,000 and if the population of the surrounding places within easy access to it is added, the total will be nearly 1,00,000. Moreover, this area has appreciable commercial importance as it exports pretty large quantities of rice, sweet potatoes, cashew nuts, etc. It will, therefore, be an advantage both to the B. S. N. Company and the people of Mooiky if its steamers on the Bombay-Mangalore halt at the port.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS

Two diametrically opposite views were expressed during the last week regarding the ever-recurring question of students taking part in politics. Dr. Paranjapye, speaking before the Muslim Students' Society of Lucknow, dwelt upon the absorbing interest which students in all parts of the world have lately evinced in politics. He opined that "students should take an interest in politics, but not of the mob or the demonstration variety." In other words Dr. Paranjapye would like students to confine themselves only to the theoretical discussion and study of political questions. On the other hand, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaking at Calcutta asked students to be ready to shoulder the burden, and boldly "respond to the call of the thousands of dumb millions of peasants and workers." In the crisis that faces the country today, Jawaharlal rightly remarked, culture is a mere mockery.

Reduction In Tram Fares

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Much has been written in the Press in favour of effecting a reduction in tramway fares, but so far the B.E.S.T. Company has not done anything in the matter. The public demands, for instance, that the fare for a direct journey should not exceed one anna, but in some cases one and a half and even two annas are charged. The Tramway Company has, in certain sections and within certain hours, introduced two pice tickets for short direct journeys, but the utility of this measure is decidedly very limited and for this reason the public rightly demands that half an anna tickets should be introduced for all hours and not for any limited period and for bigger dis-

(Continued on page 7, column 5.)

WITHOUT COMMENT

His friends in the C. P. and Berar, he trusts, would not permit any compromise "to be utilised as a stick by the Congress Party to beat the Maharashtra branch of the Democratic Swaraj Party."

—Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar.

* * * *

According to a Benares message the Malaviya-Kidwai compromise has caused satisfaction in Congress circles.

And, of course, sensation in—well, you know what circles.

* * * *

The Principal of the Government College, Kumbakonam, has fined students, who wanted themselves to hear Jawaharlal, eight annas each.

Obviously the learned Principal measured the President's worth by his own.

* * * *

The cult of nudism is reported by a Sind contemporary to have been discovered in Karachi too.

Politically, this is nothing new.

* * * *

By the way we are excited to learn that Seth Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., the great Muslim Conference leader of Sindh, has issued an eloquent statement deprecating any further pursuit of Communalism.

We hope the Hindus will respond to his patriotic appeal, and, in recognition of it, join the Seth Sahib's party to make him the Chief Minister.

* * * *

Jawaharlal thinks that the Civil Liberties Union "would check Governmental action to some extent as no Government would like to do things with a bad odour."

Isn't that a compliment to the delicate sensitiveness of Governmental nostrils?

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE BOWLERS

(Perpetrated By Our Junior Colleague)

(1) Mr. Winston Churchill has been nominated by Armament makers for this year's award of Nobel Peace Prize.

(2) Doctor Moonje has asked General Franco to loan some of his officers for the staff of his Military School.

* * * *

Handing over Palestine to a people who never conquered it in, Acharya Kripalani insists, a novel procedure in modern history.

May be; but Imperialism has achieved many novelties in its time. For instance handing over to itself—and on behalf of providence!—the trusteeship of masses in other countries is a novel procedure in all history.

* * * *

And come to think of it, it isn't so novel as all that. The Jews did not conquer Palestine it is true. But they did conquer the conquerors themselves. Moreover, they are expected to hold the conquered land for the conquerors or rather one party of the conquerors against the other, we mean the Arabs.

* * * *

The British Charge d'Affairs in Madrid has informed the Foreign Office that rebels have entered the city. . . .

Reuter doesn't say whether the information has been conveyed with sorrow or satisfaction. But perhaps it wasn't necessary.

* * * *

. . . . . insurgents following a two-hours bombardment launched attacks by the African Infantry assisted by a hundred tanks, many armoured cars and flame-throwers.

—Lisbon Message.

We shudder even to try to imagine what would have been the fate of the gallant rebels if they had been left to their own resources and to themselves.

* * * *

Q. Doctor! In plain language, please tell the jury the case of the patient's death?

A. In plain language, he died of an edema of the brain that followed a cerebral thrombosis or possibly embolism that followed in turn an arteriosclerosis combined with the effect of a gangrenous cholecystitis.

A Juror: Well, I'll be damned.

Judge: Ordinarily I would fine a juror for anything like that, but I can't in this instance, because the Court was thinking the same thing.

Award Controversy Laid At Rest

President's Formula Accepted

Go Ahead With Election Propaganda, Exhorts Jawahar

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's personal intervention has succeeded in solving the Bengal tangle over the Communal Award issue which had baffled a solution at Benares sitting of the Central Parliamentary Board.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held this morning unanimously adopted the 'formula' drafted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself.

Independence The Objective

The formula the text of which appears on page 9 embodied in the resolution "calls upon all Congress organizations in this Province to give full publicity to the A. I. C. C. election manifesto and any agitation should be carried on the basis of it, concentrating on combating the whole Constitution Scheme including the communal decision, stress being laid on the objective of Congress namely independence and on economic demands of the masses."

Bengal Must Go Ahead

This agreed formula was moved at the B.P.C.C. meeting by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Acting President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee after which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made a brief speech exhorting Bengal Congressmen to go ahead with election propaganda with the sole determination to secure return of Congress candidates wholesale.

Considerable satisfaction prevails in Bengal Congress circles over the happy solution of the unfortunate tangle which had arisen. —United Press.

POLICE PARADISE IN BENGAL

People Outside Have Little Idea Of Situation There, Says Meherally

Mr. Yusuf Meherally returned to Bombay after a seven week's political tour on behalf of the Congress Socialist Party, visiting Andhra, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and U. P. He presided over the Andhra Provincial Congress Socialist Conference at Rajahmundry and the Bengal Congress Socialist Conference at Calcutta.

Interviewed about his impressions and the progress made by the Congress Socialist Party, Mr. Meherally said that he had returned full of hope for the future of the Party. Socialist ideas were making rapid headway all over India and particularly the younger generation was showing extraordinary partiality for them.

TWO TASKS.

Every political party he continued, has two tasks before it, two facets to its activities. The first is the spread of its ideas and the second of giving organisational expression to these ideas. The Congress Socialists had already fought through a great deal of misunderstanding and prejudice and were now able to give more and more of their energies to the organisation of the masses. It was being increasingly realised that the beneficial activities of the Congress Socialist Party were definitely strengthening the Congress, and raising its power and prestige and its morale as a fighting organisation. The latest instance of this realisation is the election of Acharaya Narendra Deva to the Presidentship of the U. P. Provincial Political Conference, which involve if he chooses to take it, the Presidentship of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee.

"POLICE PARADISE."

Asked about Bengal, Mr. Meherally said that even under the shadow of persecution, Socialist ideas were making swift progress. Already it was possible to say that youth who were formerly attracted to the Terrorist philosophy were now turning to Socialism as the one solution to the problem of Indian freedom. People on this side, continued Mr. Meherally, had a very inadequate idea about the repression in Bengal. He had visited Dacca and learnt things for himself. Dacca, Chittagong and Midnapore constituted the "police paradise" of Bengal. In certain areas Hindu Youths were prohibited from riding on bicycles and those under 30 were not allowed to be out after 6 p.m. without special permission. Hundreds were rotting in Detention Camps without trial or were interned in remote villages under severe restrictions. Recently one detenue had been reported to have committed suicide, because his mother who was left helpless outside, was starving.

IN DESPERATION.

Another case that came to his notice, was that of Miss Renuka Sen, an M.A. of Calcutta University, who was arrested six years ago on suspicion. No charge was preferred against her, nor was there any trial. After six years, she was released and interned in the village of Munshiganj and ordered to give parole. Her request to be allowed to stay with her father was turned down. In desperation, after giving ample notice to Government about her intolerable condition, she broke the order of giving attendance daily at the police station, and has again been arrested.

PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW.

The flower of Bengali Youth was wasting its life away in prison. In fact several of the leading Congress leaders of Dacca had one son in Detention Camp. It was most necessary that these facts should become known to the people. He hoped that the Civil Liberties Union would collect all this information and make them available in this country and outside.

PLANS FOR FAIZPUR.

Questioned about the Faizpur Congress, Mr. Meherally stated that he hoped Pt. Jawaharlal would be unanimously re-elected President of the Congress. The Central Executive of the Congress Socialist Party at its meeting at Allahabad had decided to raise the issues of non-acceptance of office, resisting the coming imperialist war, equal treatment for the subjects of Indian States, the boycott of the proposed Coronation in India and the observance of a 'general hartal' on April 1, the day on which the new Constitution would be inaugurated. The Socialists, added Mr. Meherally, were keenly awaiting the report of the Congress Mass Contacts Committee. They would raise the question of the Functional Representation of the Workers and Peasants as well as a well-defined Agrarian and Labour programme for the Congress.

CRUISE ROUND BOMBAY

The Karnatak Association had its annual cruise round the Bombay harbour on Sunday. It was a cosmopolitan gathering that assembled at the Gateway of India prior to embarkation, as the Karnatakis brought their guests as well.

The trip which lasted nearly four hours was thoroughly enjoyable.

The party enjoyed music (English as well as Indian) and light refreshments on board.

The Swastik volunteers were also on the scene. They rendered first aid to a lady who fell sea-sick.

Blood Of Terrorised People Calls For Justice

NEGUS APPEALS TO LEAGUE AGAIN

Are Peaceful People To Be Exterminated By Poison Gas And Bombs?

(League of Nations News Service.)

GENEVA, Nov. 1. (By Mail).

In a telegram to the Secretary-General, which has been communicated to States Members of the League, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, transmitted information coming from Ras Imru and Bitwoded Wolde Sadik in regard to the Imperial Government's position in Ethiopia.

GOVT. STILL WORKING.

The communication states that "the Imperial Government remains sovereign throughout Western Ethiopia, where it is at present discharging its duties peaceably with diligence, supported by the strength inspired by its complete confidence in the League of Nations.

ITALY IS TERRORISING.

The communication goes on to state that Italy, "our aggressor, has sworn to terrorise and pitilessly exterminate the Ethiopian people through the strength of her air force, and to wipe our the Western Government." Large forces of troops are on the march. Without resources and without sufficient arms it continues, we cannot maintain our resistance.

GOD WILL HEAR THE CRY.

"Is a peaceful people which loves its independence and has placed its whole trust in the League of Nations to be abandoned to its aggressor and to be exterminated by poison gas and bombs? The blood of this terrorised people calls out for justice to the Almighty and to the League of Nations and (we) are confident that its cry will be heard."

In conclusion, the communication begs the League of Nations to consider the cause of Ethiopia urgently in a spirit of justice and to grant her its aid.

Sardar Opens Free Dispensary For Ahmedabad

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

The opening ceremony of the Bhuriben Lallubhai Medical Trust Free Dispensary was performed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel before a large gathering at Astodia Chakla when on behalf of the donors Shriyut Vadilal Mehta of C. Doctor and Co., gave a short resume of the idea underlying their donation and the long-felt need of such an institution for the lower, middle and poorer classes of the city.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel eulogising the noble motive of such donations appealed to the rich classes of the city not to hoard their wealth or squander away in personal egotism but use it for acts of social well-being and hoped that such co-ordinated efforts would be a shining glory to the city.

Farewell Address To National Bank Employee

(From A Correspondent)

A large circle of friends and admirers of Mr. Gopinath Bhai Burway who retired after 33 years' service from the National Bank of India. Ltd., Bombay, presented him with an address of farewell on Saturday last, Mr. Shankerrao N. Dhareshwar presiding.

One of the speakers pointed out that Mr. Burway was dear to all owing to his uniformity of attention and simplicity in life which were the key-notes of the success of Mr. Gopinath. It was also said of the guest that he never was afraid of any frowns, fears, favours or fuss.

The President Mr. Dhareshwar then presented to Mr. Burway a silver cup and saucer, a tumbler and a snuff box.

Mr. Gopinath Bhai made a modest reply. Refreshments were then served to the gathering.

Riot Compensation

The Secretary, Hindu Relief Committee, writes:—

The Committee has noticed some cases of persons who have suffered damages on account of their residential quarters being broken open and looted are under a wrong impression, that they cannot file claims for compensation for loss suffered during the riots. As a matter of fact all persons who have suffered loss in any way on account of hooliganism of rioters are entitled to get compensation. All claims must be filed within 30 days from the date of the commencement of the riot. Those who want help in this direction should see the Hindu Relief Committee, without any loss of time, at 2nd flood, Moos Building, Kalbadevi Road, near Edward Cinema.

NOVEL PROCEDURE IN PALESTINE

What Britain's Policy Means In Reality

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, has addressed the following letter to Mufti Mohamad Kifayatullah Saheb, President of the All-India Palestine Conference which commenced here to-day:—

"You know every Congressman has the fullest sympathy with the object of the Conference. What has been done by British Imperialism in Palestine is unprecedented in history. One could have understood any of the allies or all the allies together sending portions of their population as conquerers into Palestine. But handing over the Arab territory to a people who never conquered it is a novel procedure even in modern History.

"The reasons for such a novel procedure are not far to seek. As a mandatory power Britain could have retained Palestine, but for a few years. The Britisher has no soft corner for the Jews. He would not allow their immigration in his own country or in his colonies. The Englishman has neither a soft corner for the Jew nor is he philanthropic enough to fight other people's battle. In history by his diplomacy he has rather induced other people to fight his battles. Whenever the English nation stands alone, it refused to espouse even just causes as in the case of Abyssinia. His great indignation at the invasion of Belgium by the Germans sent him to war simply because other nations on the Continent were willing to fight. He has no philanthropic interest in the Jews. This is the naked truth. All else is political bunkum.

PRACTICAL POLITICS.

"The only way for the Indians to help their Arab brethren in Palestine is to strengthen the movement of Indian liberty here. The help of public opinion and public sympathy is good in itself but that will not materially help the Arabs in Palestine. It is, therefore, incumbent upon all those who feel for the Arabs to join the national movement in India. This is the way to practical politics. All else is soft sobbing sentimentalism."—United Press.

New Air Chief Of British Forces In Iraq

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Air Vice-Marshal C. L. Courtney, Director of Operations and Intelligence and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Ministry, has been appointed Air Commander, British Forces, Iraq, from next February. He will be replaced at the Air Ministry by Air Vice-Marshal R. E. C. Peirse.—Reuter.

NO SUSPENSION OF IMMIGRATION

Ormsby-Gore's Statement On Palestine

RUGBY, Nov. 5.

Major Ormsby-Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a statement on immigration into Palestine in the House of Commons during the question time this afternoon, soon after the departure of the members of the Royal Commission on Palestine from Victoria Station en route for the Near East.

He said His Majesty's Government considered whether or not there should be a temporary suspension of immigration whilst the Commission was carrying out inquiries. They had decided that a temporary suspension would not be justifiable either on economic or other grounds.

At the same time, they thought it right in the present circumstances to ask the High Commissioner to take a conservative view of the economic resources of the country. It has accordingly been recommended that the six-monthly labour immigration schedule, due to have been issued last month, should be fixed at an effective maximum of 1,800 certificates. This recommendation has been approved by His Majesty's Government.—B. O.W.

REDUCTION IN TRAM FARES

(Continued From Page 6.)

tances. Further, such tickets should be made available in all sections, so that the maximum number of persons may be benefitted thereby. There ought to be season tickets as well, and the same special concessions should exist for students as are usually granted by the railways. The tramways exists for the public and as such the B.E.S.T. authorities should look to its interests more than to those of the shareholders whose number is obviously very small.—Yours etc.,

JUSTICE.

Bombay, November 3.

Tram Conductors And The Riots

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It must be said to the credit of the tram conductors and tram drivers that they did their best in keeping the tramway service intact, even at the risk of their lives during the recent riots. I am told that some drivers, while on duty, were severely handled while some others received simple injuries at the hands of the infuriated mob. This is perhaps the first time that employees of the B.E.S.T. Company were made the target of the communal wrath. I do not know whether any special measures were adopted by the company to protect its employees beyond discontinuing the service in the affected area. But the fact is that the tram conductors and drivers, whether Hindus or Musalmans, acquitted themselves well. But so far I do not know whether any special mention of their services has been made or their services acknowledged either by the Company, Relief Committees or the Corporation or by any other public organisation. But undoubtedly they deserve the thanks of the public for continuing the risky service almost throughout the city. The Tramway Company should now see that the injured employees are sufficiently compensated, especially of those who were wounded while doing duty. I trust the Company will take the public in its confidence and keep it acquainted with what it does for its injured or wounded conductors and drivers.

In this connection I want to make a suggestion that if, God forbid, another riot takes place in Bombay, the Company should see that special "bandobast" is made for the protection of its employees in each tram car, and bus.—Yours etc.,

SYMPATHY.

Bombay, November 3.

WORLD BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Thirty-three years ago a Cornishman Bob Fitz Simmons won the World's Light Heavyweight boxing championship.

On Monday another Cornishman, Len Harvel will attempt to wrest the title which is held by an American Negro, John Henry Lewis. Harvey has vast experience. He has fought 400 contests and should prevail against the Negro but the 60 victories scored by Lewis in his rise to championship stamp him as one of the most skilful men of his class.

Harvey is aged 29, has a polished defence and powerful left hook. Lewis is 22 and excels in fierce two-handed attacks.

A crowd of 12,000 is expected at the Wembley pool. Jack Smith is refereeing.—Reuter.

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

IF FRANCO SUCCEEDS IN SPAIN....

Possible Repercussions Of A Military Dictatorship

PARIS, (By Air Mail)

The establishment of a military dictatorship by Gen. Franco after Madrid is taken will cause throughout Europe, repercussions whose end it is difficult at this moment to foresee, writes Herbert L. Matthews from Paris.

Yet it is important for the world to realise what stakes are involved and what might happen. It is France, of course, which is placed in the most delicate situation. Whether the Blum Government remains in power or not there are certain realities that must be faced and there seems only one answer to them: France must have a friendly Spain for her neighbour.

BRITISH INTEREST.

But perhaps the loudest repercussions of all will clash in British ears. From a geographical viewpoint, the Straight of Gibralter is Spanish despite the British fortifications and the international zone of Tangier. England no more than France could countenance a hostile Spain, for with Italy hoping and doubtless planning to make the island of Pantellaria (between Sicily and Tunisia into a bulkhead closing the two basins of the Mediterranean, it is even more vital for England to hold Gibralter, so that her direct naval link with Egypt remains unbroken.

A Spain made strong by help from Germany or Italy or both could prove on extremely serious menace to Gibralter. But it would seem to England's interest, too, to remain friendly with the coming Franco Government.

RUSSIA'S POSITION.

It goes without saying that Italy also will jump on the band wagon just as soon as anybody else does. Her ambitions in the Mediterranean and her political sympathies both will impel her to welcome Franco's accession.

There remains Russia. From a geographical military viewpoint, there could be only one reason why Spain should be important to the Soviet. Czarist or Communist, it always has been Moscow's policy to seek free access to the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Nevertheless, Spain is not of primary importance to Russia, militarily- speaking. Politically, it will be a serious blow, for Moscow has backed the wrong horse and Berlin the right one, and that is going to be hard to bear with equanimity.

PORTUGAL IN LINE.

On the margin of these great Powers comes little Portugal, whose part in the Spanish developments has been of first importance. Having helped the Nationalists to win, there can be no doubt of Lisbon's satisfaction and will lagnas to recognise the Franco Government as soon as possible. For other countries, repercussions of the Spanish events will not be serious.

German Colonial League

BERLIN, (By Air Mail)

Orders are understood to have been given by Herr Hess, the deputy of Herr Hitler for the dissolution of the German Colonial League.

The action appears to have been taken on the advice of Herr Von Ribbentrop German Ambassador at the Court of St. James who has decided that the entire work of the Colonial League should be undertaken by his personal bureau and through diplomatic channels. The great demonstrations which were planned by the Colonial League are, it is reported, considered by the ambassador as untimely if not definitely harmful to the German cause.—I.I.S.

Jewellery In Soviet Russia

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail)

Tremendous demand for jewellery is now evident among all sections of the Soviet public. The Soviet Jewellery Trust with 96 branches in various towns of the Union has been unable to cope with the demand for gold and silver watches rings bracelets, brooches and other articles of luxury. The turnover of the Jewellery Trust this year is expected to be double that of last year. New jewellery stores have been opened in Khabarovsk, Tashkent, Tiflis and elsewhere, while the demand for silver household articles has also necessitated opening of new shops in various parts of Soviet Russia.—I.I.S.

Columbia Demands Withdrawal

VICTORIA, (By Air Mail).

Withdrawal from Canada and institution of British Columbia as a separate colony within the Empire, is the claim put forward by certain leaders here who allege that the 80 per cent. of the population is behind them on the matter. The main reason behind this move is the unhappy economic condition of the population. The Act of Confederation, it is declared has sealed the doom of British Columbia as a prosperous country.—I.I.S.

ANGLO-ITALIAN TRADE PACT

ROME, Nov. 6.

An Anglo-Italian Trade Agreement, effective from November 16, has been signed by the British Ambassador and Count Ciano.

It provides for the resumption of commercial exchanges and payments between the two countries and gradual liquidation of commercial and other debts and arrears.

Quotas, on the basis of which, the imports of British goods into Italy will be allowed, have also been fixed and, it has been agreed that the British frozen debts to Italy, amounting to £2,250,000 should be repaid in Sterling as original contracts made therein.

The conclusion of the agreement is regarded here with considerable satisfaction and, it is hoped, it will lead to better Anglo-Italian relations.—Reuter.

WHEN KING WILL VISIT CANADA

LONDON, Nov. 7

It is learned authoritatively that the possibility of a series of visits by the King to Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand are at present being discussed but as the King's visit to India will probably take place in the Autumn of 1937 the visits to other Dominions cannot take place until 1938 in which year the King will probably visit Canada as the Senior Dominion.

The Government are considering the question how far it is advisable for the King to be absent from the United Kingdom for a protracted period.—Reuter

Takavi Loan Distribution

BANGALORE, Nov. 7.

Of the sum of Rs. 7 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India for the grant of Takavi loans to planters in Coorg, to meet their present unfavourable situation, a sum of Rs. 3,43,875 has been advanced to individuals up to the 19th of October.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD CIVIC ELECTION RESULTS

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 8.

The Congress Municipal Party suffered its first defeat when the result of the Khadia ward in the Municipal election was announced. The Congress Party secured only three seats while the Independents who stood in opposition to the Congress Party secured four seats. The results of other wards will be announced to-morrow.—A.P.

Alleged Kidnapper Trapped

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

The Karachi City Police have arrested a Punjabi tailor of Delhi, who, it is understood, will be taken to Delhi to stand his trial there.

The accused, it is alleged, kidnapped a young girl from Delhi and brought her to Karachi. The girl's parents, getting information, came to Karachi, got the man arrested and secured the girl.—United Press.

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'VARSITY PROFESSOR OR GOVT. APOLOGIST?

Jamal Mahomed Attacks Dr. P. J. Thomas

ASKS WHETHER INDIA SHOULD WAIT TILL FACED WITH BANKRUPTCY TO GO IN FOR DEVALUATION

Mr. Jamal Mahomed Sahib, ex-President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in the course of a press statement, says:—

Dr. P. J. Thomas, University Professor of Economics, delivered the first of a series of three lectures on "Currency Devaluation" on the 29th October. I am glad he has come out to give us the benefit of his profound knowledge of Economics even as he did in the autumn of 1931 when England went off the Gold Standard and the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Samuel Hoare, the then Secretary of State for India, hurried to link the rupee to the unpegged sterling at 18d. to the Rupee apparently even without showing the formal courtesy of consulting the Government of India beforehand.

DEVALUATION DANGEROUS?

But unfortunately a perusal of his lecture, as reported in the papers, impresses one, I am sorry to say, more as an apologia for the Government than as the considered and detached views of a University Professor. He is reported to have opined that the devaluation of the Rupee is not only not necessary but bad and dangerous and to substantiate it he brought in a number of the usual scare-crows. In his letter to the "Madras Mail" of 3rd October, when he knew only of the devaluation in France he said: "It may soon be necessary to review India's currency position in the light of World developments." In spite of that statement, does he really think now that there is no need for a devaluation? Had there not been enough depreciation of other currencies and "World developments"?

In the said letter he also said that "for the moment it is the Guilder, not the Franc that may create trouble for us. Any fall in the Guilder will give a fillip to Sugar imports from Dutch East Indies." Since then the guilders have depreciated by about 19 per cent. What has he to say to that now?

Our Professor says that America devalued as "a part of the prosperity drive". Then is it a sin for India alone to have prosperity drives"?

WAIT TILL BANKRUPTCY?

He further says: France and other countries which still remained on Gold Bloc did so "at great cost", their export trade dwindled, budgets became heavily unbalanced and the "currencies became largely overvalued". If he substituted India for "France and other countries and (still remained) on a high level of exchange ratio for "on Gold Block" what he says of France and other countries is equally true of India except that in India budgets were in a way balanced. But that is very easy under the present system of Government. You have only to go on adding up to the taxes of the people whatever may be their capacity to bear it. I am glad he has by implication admitted that currencies of certain countries can also get "overvalued" comparatively by remaining at a certain high level if others depreciate and also that that will have the effect of cutting down the export trade. I hope that our learned Professor does wish us to wait till we are "faced with bankruptcy" to go in for devaluation "as a final resort." It is true India had its dose of devaluation in 1931. Whoever denied it? Evidently, he has not yet fully understood the causes of our grievances.

I would suggest to him another method of finding out the facts for himself. Let him sit down and jot down the "net" percentage depreciations of the currencies of some typical countries such as France, Italy, Japan, America, Great Britain, Australia, South Africa, Canada and India and compare them and then he will clearly see for himself how and where the shoe pinches.

(To Be Continued.)

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(By ZANDHYALA).

Jubilant scenes of activity were in evidence in many markets of the world this week. The overwhelming victory of Mr. Roosevelt in the U. S. presidential elections, and the optimistic references of the British Premier regarding the international affairs have caused a fresh wave of enthusiasm to be spread over the entire realm of international finance.

On the belief that the victory of President Roosevelt would secure a gain for the "New Deal" another lease of life for four years and renew the inflationary measures, the commodity markets and the industries that are directly connected with the commodities, are witnessing a marked rise.

As a result of the feverish armament programmes in almost all the western countries, the demand for copper is increasing every day, and the copper shares are making a rapid rise on the receipt of the news that there is a further increase in the production quota to 105 per cent. The rubbers are also in a very great demand owing to a remarkable rise of about 2-1|4d. in the price of the commodity to about 8-1|2d. per pound. Industrials like Iron and Steel, Airways, Oils, Constructional Companies and all the subsidiary companies connected with them, are now definitely on the road to prosperity.

Diwali Prospects

With the approach of Diwali, the Indian markets also are presenting a very bright appearance. The stock market is witnessing a small boom with a phenomenal rise in Steels, Textiles and others. The Jutes and Constructional companies in the Eastern Capital are moving up gradually, while the Southern Capital is gradually coming into prominence with the recent rise in rubbers.

But taking stock of what has happened during the past one year, there is nothing very encouraging to note. The prices of most of the primary commodities stand to-day almost at the same levels as last year, and the industries also do not record any substantial improvement this year. Of course the money has remained cheap throughout the year and the gilt-edged securities are maintained at higher levels. But owing to the absence of any Governmental help either by way of an active support to the industries or by a capital expenditure programmes, it cannot be said that India is also on a line with other countries for emerging out of the economic blizzard.

The financial circles in Bombay do not appear to be very enthusiastic over Diwali, as the unfortunate communal riots in the city have marred its prospects by causing a serious handicap to the trade. The retail trade is very much disturbed, and it is reported that the offtake for Diwali is not so great as in previous years.

Rise In Silver

On the belief that President Roosevelt will attempt again to boost up the prices of both cotton and silver, operators in cotton and silver exchanges are busy making fresh purchases at all recessions. The price of silver in London market has advanced a little owing to a speculative buying and small offerings. Having realised the impossibility of fulfilling the obligations under the Silver Purchasing Act, the U. S. Treasury has withdrawn from the market long ago, though it has not made any open statements so far, with regard to their silver purchasing programme. The U. S. Treasury with its huge stocks may always endeavour to protect the present price level of silver, but to believe that President Roosevelt will again raise the price of silver to dizzy height, is rather dangerous. Though the risk is very little, it is not safe to follow the rise until President Roosevelt takes any fresh steps for their silver purchasing programme.

Cotton Exchange

As the success of Mr. Roosevelt would ensure a scheme of crop restriction and the maintenance of higher price level, the cotton exchange has presented a bright appearance during this week, but the estimates of a large increase in the next Bureau report are restricting the activity to a large extent. The domestic consumption of cotton in America is progressing at a rapid rate with the result that carry over of the American cotton this year will be very small as compared with the previous years.

But President Roosevelt may not be expected to follow a policy of currency inflation or a further devaluation of the Dollar, in view of the fact that he does not intend to cause any dislocation in the recent Tripartite Monetary Conference and that the gold reserves in the U. S. Treasury are more than sufficient to redeem every paper dollar.

Devaluation Of The Rupee

Prof. P. J. Thomas, Madras University, has laboured hard to propound the thesis that the devaluation of the rupee is dangerous to India, as it is not called for by the financial situation in the country. But one would like to question whether the financial situation in India in 1931 demanded the Government to adopt any such measure when the rupee was devalued along with the sterling in September 1931.

The Professor repeats the old arguments against devaluation by saying that the Government will have to pay more rupees towards 'Home' charges and that it may lead to dear money conditions and fall in the gilt-edged securities. Devaluation of a currency is expected to produce cheap money conditions, and as long as the Government do not attempt to put a stop to the continuous exodus of the yellow metal out of India, there is no fear of the dear money conditions prevailing in the Indian money market.

Though the rupee has gained an advantage against all currencies which were on original gold parity, India has not anything against the United Kingdom by virtue of the fact that rupee has been linked to the sterling. This is mainly responsible for the dwindling of India's merchandise favourable balance of trade from about 160 crores in 1925-26 to a very insignificant figure in 1935-36.

Though India's trade with United Kingdom has improved under the system of Ottawa preferences, her trade with other countries has declined very much owing to the retaliatory measures adopted by them. Further if rupee had been left to find its own level, India would have surely gained a considerable advantage against U. K. and others, and the loss involved in the payment of home charges, etc., would have been more than compensated by increased exports.

India has never gained anything against U. K., and her advantage in other countries is also lost by a universal devaluation of currencies. Further the imports into India from the 'gold bloc' countries like France and Belgium may improve in the months ahead as a result of the recent devaluation of their currencies.

But as no definite limits cannot be fixed for the devaluation of the rupee, it will be in the interests of the country to allow it to find its own level under the control of the Reserve Bank instead of the Finance Member.

When some of the Dominions have a right to devalue their currencies, the 'raison d etre' of insisting on the rupee to be linked to the sterling is beyond one's comprehension except it might be the country's political subordination.

When all the other countries are following the race, it is no use of our economists piously thinking that devaluation is only a mild dose for increasing exports and it may lead to further devaluation and other unfortunate results. The Finance Member of the Government of India has obstinately refused to consider any proposal for the devaluation of the rupee, but a reconsideration of his view might do good to the country's economic interests.

(Continued from column 7.)

study insects useful in combating the ravages of crop-pests.

The Government of India have issued orders that those who have in the past satisfactorily completed the course in any of these subjects or who may do so in future will be regarded as "Associates of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute" and that the successful post-graduate students will be entitled to affix to their names the abbreviation "Assoc I.A.R.I." —A.P.

GUJARAT DELEGATES TO A. I. WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The Secretary A. I W. C. (Gujarat Branch) writes:

The constituent Conference of the Gujarat Branch of the All-India Women's Conference was held last week in the Bholanath Ladies' Institute when Mrs. Bhide, wife of the Collector of Ahmedabad presided. After the report of the year was read out by Mrs. Vakharia, the President delivered her address touching upon the various problems under the different heads of the education, social, legal, etc. Then the Conference discussed and passed various resolutions connected with the welfare of women.

The following were declared duly elected:

Subject Committee member: Mrs. J. J. Assana.

Delegates: Mrs. I. Dewan; Dr. Miss Medora; Miss Paul; Miss Shirin Mehta; Miss Narvesh Kaviana; Miss S. Trivedi, Miss I. Mehta.

Mrs. Shardaben Mehta will attend the Conference as member of the Standing Committee to which Mrs. Vakharia was elected for the current year.

BIHAR PEASANTS' CONFERENCE OPENS

BIHAR, Nov. 7.

The fourth Bihar Provincial Kisan Conference commenced this afternoon, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain presiding. 325 delegates from different districts and 35,000 Kisans attended.

Loud speakers were installed. The President made a forceful address after which messages from Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Sampurnanand wishing the success of the conference were read.

Several resolutions were discussed and passed at the conference. The first resolution referred to the alleged repression of the Kisan movement in the country and the arrest of 86 Kisan workers. The resolution was moved by Mr. Sahajanand in a very vigorous speech in the course of which he condemned the local authorities for their alleged repressive policy. —United Press.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN MADRAS

POONA, Nov. 8.

The depression in southeast Arabian Sea has intensified and this morning is a possible cyclonic storm apparently centred within latitude of 13 degrees north and longitude 71 degrees east. It is likely to move in a northerly direction.

Fairly widespread rain has fallen in Madras Presidency and local rain in Lower Burma and Bombay Deccan while a few falls have occurred in Konkan and Mysore.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Vellore two inches; Masulipatam one and a half and Cuddalore and Nellore three-quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue fairly widespread in Madras Presidency; increase in Konkan and occur locally in Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Gujarat and Mysore.

A few falls are also likely to occur in Burma, United Provinces, Central Provinces and West Central India.—A.P.

BHOPATKAR'S DOUBTS

POONA, Nov. 7.

Interviewed by the "United Press" regarding the attempt made for a compromise between the Congress and the C. P. and Berar branches of the Democratic Swaraj Party Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Democratic Swaraj Party said that he was following with interest the talks going on between the two parties.

It was true that the Democratic Swaraj Party had given its branches full autonomy about settling the best way for fighting the forthcoming elections. Yet he trusted that his friends in the Central Provinces and Berar would not effect any compromise prejudicial to the principles for which the Democratic Swaraj Party stood and that they would not permit any such compromise to be utilised as a stick by the Congress Party to beat the Maharashtra branch of the Democratic Swaraj Party.—United Press.

Govt. Declare Scarcity In Dohad And Jhalod

But Relief Works Must Be Opened To Provide Employment

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, (By Mail).

A "State of Scarcity" has been declared by the Government of Bombay for Dohad and Jhalod talukas of Panchmahals district due to famine conditions prevailing here.

Consequently the Government will have to open permanent relief works to provide employment.

CONGRESS DELEGATES.

Preparations are being made for the election of the delegates to the Faizpur Congress and it is expected that there will be a keen contest between the orthodox Congressmen on the one hand and the youths and the Socialists on the other. It is understood that the youths have raised some objection with regard to the procedure adopted in the selection of the presiding officers, polling booths, and the allocation of voters and villages to different constituencies. It is understood that as a result of some protests from the Secretary of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party, the A. I. C.C. office, Allahabad, has asked for details from Mr. Pandya.

SAVE MEN AND CATTLE

Govardhan Samstha's Appeal To Public

The Secretary writes:—

From the survey of rural tracts by the Poona District Famine Committee, the miserable state of cattle and cultivators in Poona District is already before the public and the Government. The Poona Famine Relief Committee is trying its level best to help the distressed as far as possible; but its resources are limited and distributed over a large field.

Shree Govardhan Samstha Poona has independently sheltered uptil now 1,700 Cattle from the different parts of the Southern Districts. It has most heartily offered its co-operation to the Famine Committee and has undertaken to manage the cattle section. But the Committee could not offer any assistance to the Govardhan Samstha. There is bound to be still further increase in the number of cattle which will sent to the Govardhan Samstha. If the Samstha is not backed by the public it will have to curtail its help against its will.

The Office of the Govardhan Samstha is situated at Bhikardas Maruti Temple near Parvati, Poona, to which help for maintaining the cattle may be sent.

FOR GREATER GOOD OF INDIAN PEASANT

Viceroy Opens New Building For Agricultural Research

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

Lord Linlithgow opened the New Imperial Agricultural Research Institute before a distinguished gathering which included besides members of Government Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Assembly, Sir John Russell and Mr. Wright, the two British experts, who have arrived in India to give advise on agricultural research. Sir Jagdish Prasad, welcomed the Viceroy.

Sir Jagdish hoped that when the Institute was fully developed it would do great good to great number and would bring ever increasing resources of science for the benefit of the Indian Peasant.

THE LIBRARY.

The heads of sections of the Institute were presented to the Viceroy and he was conducted over the Library and Botanical and Chemical Laboratories. The Library in the new building is capable of housing 200,000 volumes and at present contains 70,000 volumes.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following are excerpts from the Viceroy's speech at the opening of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute to-day:—"It is my confident hope that in the new conditions in which the institute will conduct its operations it will be able to give to India assistance of even greater value than that contributed by its staff during the past 33 years of its existence.

You are familiar with the circumstances in which it was decided to remove the institute from Pusa. The difficulties arising from the relative isolation of that station had been increasingly felt and the Royal Commission on Agriculture during their investigations were strongly impressed by the importance of ensuring that a Central Research institute such as the present should be centrally and accessibly situated. The complete destruction of the main Pusa Laboratory by the Bihar earthquake necessitated urgent steps for the reconstruction of the Institute and its buildings. The opportunity was taken to make the change. The establishment of the Institute at Pusa was made possible by the munificent gift of Mr. Henry Phipps of Chicago to whom India owes a deep debt of gratitude. Pusa soil was admirably adapted for growing a variety of crops without irrigation. The soil of Delhi on the other hand is an average alluvial soil typical of a very large area. But I may add that there is no crop on which experiments have been conducted at Pusa which cannot be grown at Delhi The building which I open to-day has been designed with the object of affording the maximum of assistance to the institute in the great work for which it is responsible. The Government of India are engaged in considering in what respects further expansion of the teaching and research staff is practicable as funds permit and I feel no doubt that in the examination of this important issue, we shall receive help of the utmost value from the ripe experience and the balanced and informed judgment of Sir John Russell and Mr. Wright whom I am glad to welcome here to-day.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Government of India have provided increased accommodation representing a 50 per cent. addition to that which existed at Pusa for post-graduate students.

An adjustment of the staff has been made with the object of establishing a really strong section for research on soils and fertilizers.

We may then hope in the future to have available to India a Central Agricultural Institute with a highly trained expert staff for work on a greater variety of crops and with opportunities for testing the results of research under village conditions.

We have the organisation and we have the necessary material The appeal which I would now make is an appeal to the provinces. I would appeal to Provincial Governments to turn to the fullest use the resources of this Institute, to feel no hesitation in sending their problems for consideration by the institute.

Sir Jagdish Prasad in his opening remarks referred to certain of those whose personal interest and whose assistance to the work of this institute have been of outstanding importance. Some of them are here to-day. Sir Fazli Husain and Dr. Shaw are no longer with us. I am confident that the present staff will amply sustain the past record of the Institution for scientific achievements of the highest standard.

Diplomas For Agricultural Research Post-Graduates

NEW DELHI. (By Mail.)

The total area of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute consists of about 900 acres of which about 275 acres are under buildings and pasture and the rest is agricultural land. The whole of the estate with the exception of the southern boundary towards the ridge was fenced with ideal fencing covering a total length of 30,175 running feet.

The Institute at New Delhi differs from that at Pusa both in design and construction. The residential portion provides many modern conveniences and amenities which were not available at Pusa.

The Students' Hostel is complete in its equipment and is designed to accommodate 24 students.

The main farm area of the Agricultural Section comprises 475 acres.

An additional feature at Delhi of Botanical Section will be the development of work in Physiological Botany and Cytology

A new feature in the Chemical Section buildings consists of the provision of a small laboratory for carrying out small-scale investigations.

The parasite laboratory is a new feature of the Entomological Section and is intended to rear and

(Continued in Col. 3).

World Peace Through Co-operation

LALUBHAI'S DEATH GREAT LOSS TO MOVEMENT

Bhulabhai's Appeal At Co-operators' Day Celebration

"Time has now come to think of the organic whole of India by the co-operators and not to their individual profits saved from the middlemen", said Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai while presiding at the Seventh All-India Co-operators' Day on Saturday evening at Vanita Vishram.

At the outset Mr. G. M. S. Rane, Chairman of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute regretted at the sudden death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and said:—

Sir Lalubhai has left this world to join his erstwhile colleague Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey after giving our Province a Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank for the purpose of providing agricultural finance but it would appear that the advantage may not yet be derived by the cultivators until a debt conciliation method is introduced to free them from their own as well as in many instances from their ancestral debts.

Continuing he said:—

There are only five Store Societies in Bombay and there is vast room to develop in this direction, but I am inclined to say that unless the mercantile community begin to feel interested, the city will not be able to apply the principles of co-operation for purposes of trade and industry.

MUSLIM EXAMPLE

In this connection, friends, I should like to inform you that our Muslim brothers—among whom you rarely find a person without an independent living—have a Co-operative Bank with businessmen as their Directors with a membership of 1,900 as at 30th June, 1936. Within five years of its existence it has undertaken to erect a building of its own which is expected to be ready a few months hence, the funds for the building being raised by Debentures among their own community for which they deserve the congratulations of the co-operators. I am mentioning this in support of my request to our merchants to take greater interest in the co-operative movement and derive the benefit it affords.

FATHER OF CO-OP. MOVEMENT

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai then expressed his deep regret at the death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas the Father of the Co-operative Movement, whose inspiring and cheerful presence would be missed by them all. Sir Lalubhai had so much optimism and enthusiasm in co-operative movement that they hardly believed that he was away from them now. Sir Lalubhai has left a large army of workers, who, he hoped would carry on his noble work. Mr. Bhulabhai then advised the co-operators to apply the principles of co-operation in larger sphere of life, viz: political, social and economical. Time has now come to think of India as an organic whole and not to think of their individual profits saved from the middlemen. Mr. Bhulabhai drew attention of the co-operators to Europe, particularly to Germany, Italy, Spain and Russia and appealed to them to try the principle of co-operation to disabuse the distrust of individuals and nations.

The following resolution was then passed:

THE RESOLUTION

"On this Co-operative Day—the now established festival of Co-operation the great army of organised co-operators throughout the world,

"Consecrate themselves, and their Organisations, anew to the pursuit and maintenance of Peace, not only in conformity with the traditional policy of their movement, but also as the only condition in which Co-operation can properly develop and the well-being of humanity be assured:

"Declare their unswearing allegiance to those Universal Principles of Liberty, Democracy and Non-Profit-Making Economy which constitute, at once, the foundation and the top corner-stone of the Social structure of Co-operation, which, if generally applied, would restore the economic life of the world and break down the barriers to intercourse between the peoples:

"Express their deep concern at the spread of those conditions of anarchy which, in various guises, tend to dominate the life of nations and to segregate their interests within their national frontiers, and that at a time when the needs of humanity and the development of economic forces, irresistibly demonstrate that the progress of civilisation depends upon Universal Co-operation and Understanding.

"The Co-operators of the world-dismayed at the failure of the responsible National Governments to unite their forces in the maintenance of peace and the re-establishment of the economic life on the only basis of mutual association which can produce security and prosperity—call upon their leaders in every land to give unremitting effort to the task of established-peace through association-security through understanding—and, the prosperity of humanity be the ever more active exercise of the principles of Co-operation".

ROT SETS IN AMONG "U. P. AGRICULTURISTS"

Resignations Galore Sequel To Charges Of Personal Interests

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

"It is high time for other communities and interests to realise that your Party, which poses as representing all interests and communities has been formed for certain ends of a personal character despite all declarations about its representative character and pretensions. It is impossible for any self-respecting person of any other community than the favoured one to remain in your Party."

With these remarks a Rai Bahadur sent his resignation to the Secretary of the National Agriculturists Party of U. P.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

Another Zamindar and Special Magistrate in resigning writes: "In obedience to the inner voice within me I tender my resignation", a Raja, resigned because he could not be persuaded to withdraw from the elections when votes were equally divided on the Parliamentary Committee of the party and the President curiously enough refused to exercise his casting vote. As already reported the President Raja Sir Rampal Singh too has resigned probably in anticipation of impending doom party.

It is reported that differences have already arisen between the Nawab of Chhattari and Sir J. P. Srivastava, Education Minister, in running for the Chief Ministership and Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan has stepped on scene.

Why Abdul Majid Resigned G.K.U. (Red Flag) Presidentship

'ALLEGATIONS OF NEGLECTING WORKERS' INTERESTS AGAINST "COMMUNISTS" LEADERS

Mr. Abdul Majid President, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) has issued the following statement:—

To-day I have resigned the presidentship of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The main purpose of the last G. K. U. election which was held under the auspices of the All India Trade Union Congress, on 4th August, 1935, was the unification of the G. K. U. and the healing of the breach created by the split of 1934 after the General Strike. Though this object was in view, the election has not resulted either in the unification of the G. K. U. nor in the establishment of an organisation competent enough to lead the textile workers. On the other hand the workers were completely left to themselves in the face of the increasing offensive from the capitalists. Thus the Communists have now practically suffocated the workers movement

A BLUNDER

The "Communists" wasted their energy in fighting the resolution to include Messrs. N. M. Joshi and Bakhale in the Strike Committee. If this unfortunate incident had not happened, if the "Communists" had not made this blunder at least for two days more the successful termination of the strike was certain. A sub-committee of which I was the Chairman and which was appointed by the General Strike Committee was conferring with the Committee of the Millowners and the owners were willing to offer the strikers their old rates of 60 per cent. dear food allowance as also to continue the system of two looms and one side.' It was also decided to accept the decision of a joint committee—four from Strikers and four from Millowners—regarding the remaining twenty demands. Millowners as well as we from the Strike Sub-Committee were to sign the pact very next day at 10 a.m. and the strikers were to go to work triumphantly. But the "Communists" played their own tactics and thus ruined thousands of workers.

After the failure of this 1934 strike, I was utterly disgusted and retired. Then there was G. K. U. election on 4th August, 1935. Messrs. Nimbker and Karnik came to me and asked me to accept presidentship of the Union. I rejected the offer. But when my own comrades—workers from Delisle Road, Nagu Sayaji wadi and other centres—approached me I could not refuse and afterwards I assumed the presidentship of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag).

HOW ROT SET IN.

Even then I was firm. I never wanted the sectarian elements—the members of Deshpande and Randive Group—to be included in the Managing Committee of the Union; but Messrs. R. S. Nimbker and V. B. Karnik joined hands with them and they were taken in the Managing Committee. Their inclusion made the Union a centre for political phrase-mongering and the workers' day-to-day grievances were left unheard and unnoticed. The result was imminent. All Union centres had to be closed and the existence of the Union Head Office is now known only by its sign board and a red flag without any genuine membership.

SOMERSAULT.

It is a well-known fact how the workers co-operated with the Indian National Congress in 1930 struggle and after, for National Independence. The "Communists" were jeering at us at the time. They were declaring to the world that we were supporting the Congress capitalists. But now will they explain to us why they are merging into the Congress-fold and begging for a Congress ticket in the next Assembly election? When their unwise tactics smashed the workers' movement, they are now aspiring to go to the Assembly 'to do good to the workers!' For those who could not work in the interests of the workers when they were already amongst them, it is sheer nonsense to talk of work in the interests of the workers by sitting pleasantly in the 'honourable chair' of the Assembly.

AND ANOTHER MISTAKE.

As for the last session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, I must strongly protest against the election of Maniben Kara, a capitalist, as General Secretary of the T. U. C. She was not elected by the workers but she was nominated by the Communists. The inclusion of such people has smashed the G. K. U. and the Trade Union Congress is suffering the same fate now. I can openly say that the All-India Trade Union Congress has become now a hollow Congress without any support from the workers or their genuine unions.

Under such circumstances it is undesirable for me to stick up to the presidentship of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) which is now practically no Union of workers. I asked several timesthe officers of the Union to convene a general meeting but they have avoided to do so. I now, therefore, openly declare my resignation and dissociation with the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

I am a worker and if I see that the workers are ready to stand upon their own legs and fight the capitalists' offensive without the assurances of help from the "Communists," I am willing to serve them even as an ordinary volunteer.

SEX

APPEAL

is very often nothing but a silky shave and here is its secret. Start by rubbing your beard well with a little

SUKESHA

(Trade Mark)

Oil. Then lather and shave as usual. You will get the smoothest shave of your life without any irritation. After shaving rub your beard with the same oil, to preserve the youthful freshness of your face.

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SAFEGUARDS FOR INDIGENOUS INSURANCE

Plea For Protection Against Unscrupulous Cutthroat Competition

The Chairman of the Indian Insurance Representatives' Society, Bombay, in the course of a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce New Delhi says:

The existing provisions regulating the business of insurance in India are embodied in the Indian Insurance Act of 1912 and the Indian Provident Insurance Act 1912. A glance at both these enactments would prove that both of them have been designed to meet the broadest requirements of the business, and almost all the vital points relating to the data led administration have been left to be dealt with, by the organisations themselves. The defects have been glaring inasmuch as it has failed to protect genuine, indigenous enterprise against cut-throat competition from abroad or unscrupulous exploitation in the country.

But another and perhaps a more serious defect which has acted greatly to the detriment of the progressive development of Insurance in India is the absence of a proper Safeguard either in the Law or in the Rules to secure thereunder that the direction of the business shall be in the hands of the persons skilled in Insurance technique and not mere enterprising businessmen.

CUT THROAT COMPETITION.

The Specific point which requires the most careful consideration from my Society's point of view is the cut-throat competition in canvassing and the most unscrupulous methods employed therefore with the connivance and in some cases even active co-operation from the management of the various offices. I am divulging no secrets when I say that even persons at the top of the first class organisations stoop to unbusinesslike and even unscrupulous propaganda, persuasion, deception or misrepresentation in their attempts to divert business from competitive offices to their own. A proper check on this is the first essential requirement to the development of a healthy field-force.

Sympathy For B. N. Railway Strikers

CHAKRADHARPUR, Nov. 7.

A huge meeting of workers was held under the auspices of the local branch of Bengal-Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union Sardar Balwant Singh presiding.

Resolutions protesting against demotions, transfers and increase of working hours and sympathising with workmen of Brojudih and Mohuda who have resorted to Satyagraha under "great provocation" were unanimously passed.

Another resolution requesting the Agent to remove the causes of discontentment forthwith was also passed.—United Press.

Bandsman Deserter Confined To Barracks

KARACHI, Nov. 7.

A young bandsman of the West Yorkshire Regiment, which left for Secunderabad to-day has been ordered by the Officer Commanding to be confined in the barracks for one week.

It is stated that the tommy was in love with an Anglo-Indian girl and prior to the departure of the Regiment to Secunderabad which he had come to know, he deserted the barracks and joined the girl whom he loved and from whom he did not want to be separated. Before the departure of the Regiment however, the run-away was traced out and brought back to the barracks.—United Press.

All-India Hindu Mahasabha

NEW DELHI: Nov. 5.

The next session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will be held at Ahmedabad in December 1937. It is learnt that requests on behalf of Karachi and Nagpur for holding the next session there were also received, but the Working Committee decided in favour of Ahmedabad, because the delegates from that place agreed to contribute Rs. 10,000 to the Hindu Mahasabha general fund in addition to meeting all the expenses incidental to the holding of the session.—A.P.

Freak Of Nature

LARKHANA, (By Mail.)

According to a "Sind Observer" report, one goat has given birth to a kid, having two heads, eight legs, eight teats and one back i.e., two young ones joined in one. Several people, writes the same paper, are flocking to the house of the owner to see the freak of nature.—United Press.

HOW STUDENTS CAN HELP NATION

Spin For Half An Hour Daily For The Poor, Says Mahatmaji

CHITTOOR, (By Mail).

Mr G. S. N. Acharya, M.A. of the Andhra University, who had enquired of Gandhiji as to how best students could help the national movement has received the following message from Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Students can easily spin in the name of and for the sake of "Daridra Narayan" for half an hour daily without any interference with their studies and can add something, be it ever so little, to the wealth of the country and establish living connection with millions of their countrymen who are strangers to education and who never know from year's end to year's end what a full meal is."—United Press.

PEASANTS' MARCHES FOR REDRESSING GRIEVANCES

South Indian Federation's Plan For Nov. 26

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The South Indian Federation of Peasants and Agricultural Workers have decided to organise "Peasants Marches" on Wednesday 26th instant, when peasants in hundreds will march to the local headquarters of the District and divisions and communicate their demands to the local Collectors or Deputy Collectors with a request that they should be communicated to the Government.—United Press.

Army Movements

KARACHI, Nov. 7.

Detachment number 31 of the Army Co-operation Squadron left for Bombay "en route" to Poona by S. S. "Varsova" last night.

First Battalion of the West Kent Regiment arrived here from Secunderabad.—United Press

EDITOR'S APPEAL IN DEFAMATION CASE

Previous Sentence Reduced To Fine

KARACHI, (By Mail).

The appeal when preferred by Mian Ali Mohamad, editor of the "Daily Alwahid", Karachi against his conviction and sentence of six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in a defamation case, came up for hearing before the Judicial Commissioner, he confirmed the conviction but reduced the sentence to that of a fine of 1,000 only. Mian Sahib was ordered to pay up the fine before 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

Mian Ali Mohamad was also given a warning by the Court to refrain from publishing any defamatory articles in his paper in future, otherwise he would be dealt with severely.

The charge against the accused was of having written a defamatory article in his paper against Sub-Inspector Tharumal.—United Press.

SLIGHT TO KARACHI MAYOR

City Fathers Protest Against Treatment At Investiture

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

What is described as a "slight" to the dignity of the Mayor of Karachi was it is alleged offered at the Investiture Ceremony in the Sind Secretariat held by the Governor of Sind, where the first citizen of Karachi was assigned an insignificant place, not in keeping with the dignity of his high office.

The matter was brought to the notice of the Karachi Municipal Corporation by several Councillors who urged the House to take a suitable action in the matter.—United Press.

Viceregal Cabinet Meets

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

The Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council to-day. The Viceroy opened the Agricultural Research Institute.—United Press

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10% of the population of India, Burma & Ceylon

are diabetic. The vast majority bear this malady without treatment. A small proportion undergo injections and fasting, year after year, without benefit. But now, an ever-growing number are taking.

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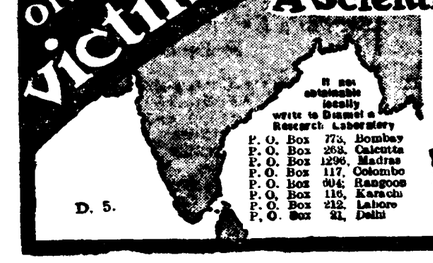
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SEALKOT,
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In other words it is the toughest tyre in the market. I now use nothing but Goodyear G-3 on both my Dodge Cars, and I feel it a real pleasure in recommending this wonderful tyre to all my motoring friends.

I have great pleasure in enclosing herewith a couple of prints of tyres which have done 19000 and 17000 miles each. I wish you all the success with this marvellous tyre of yours.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) PRABHU DIAL,
Ex Official Receiver.

NEXT time you buy tyres, think of this—that more people the world over ride on Goodyear tyres than on any other make! There MUST be some reason for such popularity. You see the reason in the letter printed here. Goodyears are, good tyres—strong tyres, safe tyres and, best of all economical. When you buy Goodyear, you not only buy thousands of miles of safe motoring—but also you buy the least expensive tyres when mileage is considered. For extra mileage—more even than you would expect—always buy Goodyear. Then you will never be disappointed.

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SAHARA

Indian News From Here And There

LESSON OF JAPAN FOR BARODA TEACHERS

Naib Dewan's Address To Conference

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, Nov. 6.

At the resumed session of the Baroda State Secondary Teachers' Conference under the presidentship of Mr. Bhate a lesson in notation problems in Algebra given by P. K. Chatre and an interesting paper on "Examinations, before and after" was read by Principal V. R. Gupte, while Miss Aloo Vakil of Navsari, gave an interesting and humorous lesson in English to students of the second standard.

At the Conference Naib Dewan Manilal Nanavaty discoursing on some educational aspects of Japan stated that national sentiment and training of pupils as a unit of the nation, systematic teaching of principles of ethics and organised physical and military training were essential features responsible for all round progress of Japan. Concluding he urged the teachers in the State to establish cordial relations with pupils in order to make them imbibe a spirit of service and self-sacrifice for the uplift of India.

Send-Off To G. I. P. Engineer

(From A Correspondent).
BALHARSHAH (G.I.P. Rly.): (By Mail).

A farewell party was arranged by the members of the Managing Committee of the Railway Institute, Balharshah, in the station premises on Wednesday last, in honour of the popular President, Mr. F. X. Lobo, Resident Engineer, Warora, on the eve of his departure on leave. This function was the first of its kind at Balharshah. Lieut. K. C. Pathak, his successor, the newly-elected President, joined in giving a hearty send-off to Mr. Lobo.

Mr. Iyer, the Vice-President, eulogised the services rendered by the President in reviving the life of the Institute and Mr. Lobo gave a fitting reply.

UNITY NOT FIZZLED OUT"

Mr. Ogale Refutes False Rumours

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Nov. 7.

Mr. G. A. Ogale, the Secretary to the Congress Nationalist Party (C. P.) who played a prominent part in bringing about Congress Nationalist unity in the Nagpur province, in the course of a statement to press says.

It has been brought to my notice that some persons are spreading rumours to the effect that the unity between Congress and Congress Nationalists in the Nagpur Province to fight the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Assembly on common platform has fizzled out.

In view of harm and doubts that are likely to be caused or given rise to by such rumours, I would like to make it clear that these reports are absolutely unfounded, and that the unity, achieved as a result of mutual negotiations stand.

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION LEADS TO MORE CRIMES

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.). (By Mail).

In the course of a resolution on the Administration, of the Hyderabad District Police, for the Fasli year ended 5th October 1935, the Government states that, the total number of cognizable cases reported in Diwani and Sarf-e-Khas area during the year was 11,371 as against 11,112 in the preceding year. The police refused investigation in 346 cases under Section 160 A Cr. P. C. and 1146 cases were returned as false. There were thus, 9,879 true cases, as against 9,743 last year.

The Director-General of Police attributes this rise to the economic depression.

Plague In Hyderabad State

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

The monthly report on Plague epidemic ended 5th October 1936, states that there were 23 indigenous cases of plague with 14 deaths from the ten infected localities of Hyderabad City and one death occurred among the previously reported cases.

Osmanabad, Bider and Athrat Balda Districts reported 229 cases with 204 deaths.

BIJAPUR HARIJAN SANGH CHIEF DEAD

Feverish Activity In Municipal By-Election

(From Our Correspondent.)
BIJAPUR, Nov. 7.

Mr. Hariharrao Kulkrani, prominent pleader and President Harijan Sevak Sangh, expired yesterday. He was ailing for the last 6 months from kidney trouble. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends and admirers. Bijapur has lost a good public worker. He was very popular among his colleagues and co-workers. He endeared himself by his polite, winning manners. He took intelligent interest in all public activities.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

Feverish activity is evidenced regarding Municipal by-election for four seats recently declared vacant. All dislodged members are seeking re-election. There are six contestants for one seat in the third ward.

Messrs. Veerangowda Mallangowda and Hukkerikar visited Bijapur regarding the selection of the Assembly candidate for Bijapur north. They left Bijapur yesterday after studying the situation.

Sandur's Reception To Ruler Of Nagod

(From Our Correspondent.)
SANDUR. (By Mail).

The Chairman and members of the Sandur Municipal Corporation accorded a public reception to His Highness the ruler of Nagod. A welcome address was presented to the Ruler of Nagod in the Shamiana on the Club Grounds. The meeting was largely attended by Jahagirdars, Mankaries, officials and the public. His Highness the ruler of Sandur was also present.

The State Band was in attendance. The Military Police and the Boy Scouts furnished the Guard-of-Honour.

"Suspend All Activities Of Violence"

ARAB REBEL LEADER'S APPEAL TO HIS FOLLOWERS

(From Our Own Correspondent)
CAIRO (By Air Mail).

An appeal to his followers to suspend all activities in support of the strike and create a calm atmosphere has been issued by Fauji Khawkuji, the famous Syrian Arab Leader and Commander-in-Chief of the Arabs in Palestine.

The appeal has been made as a result of the joint appeal by Their Majesties King Ibn Saud, King Ghazi, Imam Yahya and Amir Abdulla of Trans-Jordania to the Arab High Committee in Palestine, who in turn appealed to Fauzi Khawkuji.

In the course of his statement Fauzi appeals to his followers to suspend entirely all their fights till the present discussions carried on by the Arab High Committee are concluded.

ABSOLUTE ADHERENCE.

Absolute adherence to the terms of this appeal, which requires every one of the brothers to maintain calmness and thereby assist the parties for coming to an agreement is emphasised further.

Disobedience or violation on the part of those struggling for freedom of the appeal will meet with merciless and unsympathetic punishment.

Paying respectful homage to those who have lost their lives in the national fight and those whose blood which has soiled the native land and which has earned the praise of the whole world Fauji concludes his appeal by asking them to be prepared to meet any situation that may arise after the conclusion of the negotiations.

THEFT FROM PALACE OF SPHINX PASHA.

The Military maps, programmes and other connected papers of the Commander-in-Chief have been stolen away from the palace of Sphinx Pasha the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Forces.

This has created a great stir in the responsible circles, who wonder how such a thing is possible in spite of well-equipped and vigilant sentries and guards all over the military area and the palace.

Vigorous investigations are proceeding.

An official decision has been reached for holding the International Air Show (Festival) during February next in Cairo.

About 50 different nations been invited to participate.

KING TO STUDY AVIATION

H. M. King Farouq has expressed his desire to study aviation. Experts in aeronautics will be employed for the purpose.

The late King Fuad, it may be remembered here, had entertained curious ideas in matters of King Farouq's education. He had insisted on his son following a rigid course of studies but completely overlooked the values he could obtain by practical knowledge of things outside the palace.

The Minister of Wakf in Turkey has sanctioned £2 millions for repairing furnishing and other things of all the mosques in Turkey.

It is expected that the whole programme of work will be completed by Ramzan.

A group of Czecho-Slovakian scholars have arrived at Bagdad to make research study of palm (date) pests and other destructive insects of various fruit-bearing trees.

SYRIAN PRESS WORKERS' STRIKE.

The Syrian papers in big cities like Damascus, Beirout, Aleppo and other places have all without exception stopped publication thus giving effect to the resolution passed by the Syrian Journalists' Association.

The workers of the Syrian press failing to secure their demands for increase in their wages declared a general strike.

The managing body of the various press met and passed the resolution to stop the publication of the papers till the workers came down to terms.

30,000 workers in Damascus have declared a general strike all over the factories in the City, following their failure to succeed in their demands for an increase in wages.

The demands which the workers claim to be justified, were made to meet the sudden rise in prices of the commodities because of the devaluation of Franc.

A new school of aviation has been opened by the Saudi Arabian Government in Mecca.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY DENOUNCED.

50,000 copies of a public speech by a prominent Muslim leader, who was prohibited at the last moment to make the speech which was considered derogatory as it denounced the terms of the new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, have been freely distributed all over Egypt.

Troubles have arisen in Syria in giving effect to the terms of the new Franco-Syrian Treaty, according to which Alexandrietta and Intekia, formerly belonging to Turkey and later under the French Mandatory control, are to be now made over to Turkey.

Three parties have sprung up as a result of this dispute, one in favour of giving them over to Turkey, the second demanding that they should be retained and the third for the restoration of independence of the two places.

These three parties came to clash when they met to decide the issue. 12 people were killed and about 60 were injured as a result.

FUTURE OF HARBOUR CITIES.

The three Governments of France, Syria and Turkey are now seriously considering the future of these harbour cities.

A big meeting was held to consider the new Franco-Syrian Treaty. Some prominent leaders opposed the terms of the Treaty as in their opinion they were not satisfying the country's demand.

Cries of "Shame" were raised attacking the opposition group and the trouble followed when chairs and sticks were freely hurled. The lights were also put out and in darkness the fight went on, till the Police arrived to restore order.

ILLITERACY MUST BE STAMPED OUT

(Continued from page 16.)

be extended to the whole of India.

WHY TWO TESTS.

Dr. (Mrs.) Malini Sukhtankar moved, and Mrs. Sharda Divan seconded: "This Conference considers that the combination in one and the same Matriculation Examination, of two different tests, one for entering the University for higher studies, and the other for the completion of the secondary education, is not calculated to accomplish either of these two aims satisfactorily; and, therefore, calls upon the Department of Public Instruction, as also the University of Bombay, to take immediate steps for the separation of these two tests, into two distinct examinations."

Mrs. Hansa Mehta moved a resolution which said that the course of studies prescribed for the Bombay Matriculation was much too heavy, particularly in the subjects of History and Science. The University authorities were requested to revise the courses. The mover said that from 1937 the University was introducing new curriculum for the Matriculation. In this, history and geography carried 100 marks—sixty for history and the rest for geography. And the students had both English and Indian history to study, so that each of these sections carried only thirty marks But the courses in the two histories were very heavy.

Referring to the course in Science, Mrs. Mehta said that there were six subjects—Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Hygiene, Botany and Zoology. If a lady student desired to appear for domestic science, she had, in addition to all this, take a course in infant welfare, etc. This entailed a lot of cramming. The resolution was passed unanimously.

By another resolution, the Conference demanded the introduction of compulsory medical inspection in all schools.

RIGHT TO PROPERTY.

Mrs. Doctor proposed, and Mrs. Panna Dapthary seconded, a resolution that expressed the regret of the Conference at the whittling down of Dr. Deshmukh's Hindu Women's Right to Property Bill, in favour of widows only, ignoring the rights of daughters and other female heirs.

The importance and the urgency of the care of neglected, destitute and feeble-minded children were dealt with by Mrs. Masani, in a resolution. It asked for the introduction of Children's Acts in all provinces. It impressed upon all individuals and organisations engaged in social welfare work to take such measures as were possible for the care of neglected, destitute, and feeble-minded children. The Children's Act of 1924, Mrs. Masani said, inaugurated a new era in child protection work. If it was not enforced in any town, it was for the people to educate public opinion. There were towns and villages in India where a destitute child could not find an "ashram" for shelter and protection from ill-treatment. She impressed on the audience the urgency of more institutions for welfare work.

The resolution, seconded by Mrs. Kania was carried.

3RD CLASS PASSENGERS' HARDSHIPS

Mrs. Urmilla Mehta moved a resolution which protested against the hardships suffered by the third class passengers, especially women, who were denied "the most elementary standard of comforts".

The need for providing proper marketing facilities to indigenous industries was pointed out by Mrs. Hansa Mehta. She said that it was the primary duty of every Government to encourage the indigenous industries. Especially so in a country like India, eighty per cent. of whose population were peasants. These peasants depended for half the year, on a cottage industry. Government had stated that they instructed the peasant in the ways of production. That was not enough. Government must provide she said, proper marketing facilities.

The resolution, duly seconded by Mrs. Lila Banker was carried unanimously.

FOR WORKING CLASS

By another resolution, the conference demanded the passing of laws providing for proper housing facilities and for social insurance for the working classes. It was moved by Mrs. Maniben Mulji and seconded by Miss Bhalerao.

The Conference elected two delegates to the All-India Conference at Ahmedabad. They are: Mrs Gangaben Patel and Miss Bhalerao

Earlier, Miss Bahadurji declared open the Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Association and the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal, at Mantri House, Kennedy Bridge.

All kinds of "Swadeshi" articles were on exhibition.

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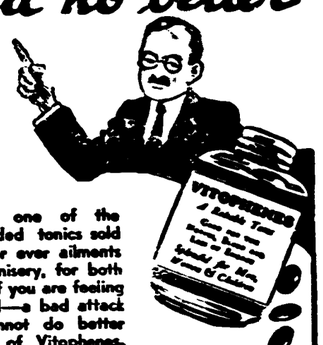

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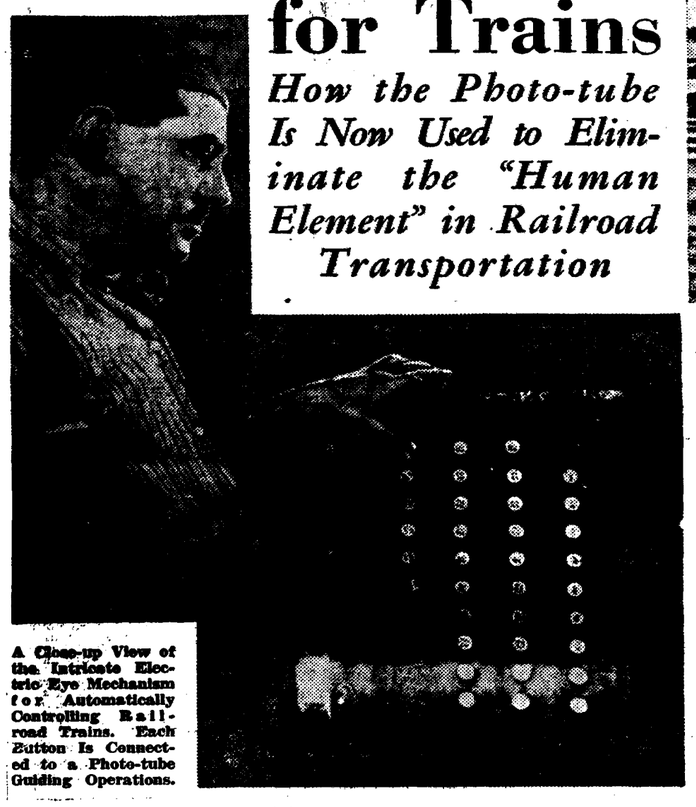
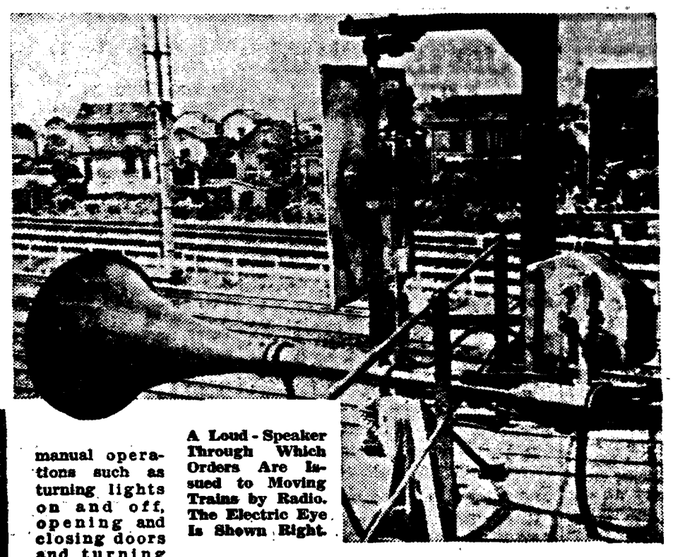
Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

"Electric Eyes" for Trains

How the Photo-tube Is Now Used to Eliminate the "Human Element" in Railroad Transportation



A Close-up View of the Intricate Electric Eye Mechanism for Automatically Controlling Railroad Trains. Each Button Is Connected to a Photo-tube Guiding Operations.



A Loud-Speaker Through Which Orders Are Issued to Moving Trains by Radio. The Electric Eye Is Shown Right.

SUCCESS of the experiments with short-wave radio in the operation of railroad trains has indicated to engineers that further progress toward the goal of eliminating the human element, so that trains can be "manned" without men or run "blindly," as airplanes today are flown, is to be achieved through the medium of the "electric eye," or photo-electric cell. For some time French engineers have been experimenting with the use of the electric eye for such a purpose, 500 miles of track having been set aside for the tests.

Every day new uses are being found for that wonder device of science, the photo-electric tube. It is already a familiar instrument used in the performance of many different kinds of manual operations such as turning lights on and off, opening and closing doors and turning water on and off, the action being accomplished merely by the interruption of a beam of light.

With the idea of making the operation of railroad trains entirely automatic, eliminating manual operations, which so often prove to be hazardous to both life and limb, French engineers built a complete railroad system for their experiments with the electric eye.

The switching of trains from one track to another by the train breaking the beam of light has already been safely accomplished. Some of the tests which have been successfully passed by the photo-electric cell include the stopping of trains along the route.

Another instrument with which the French engineers are experimenting is an electric speaking device installed on the top of each signal and switching tower so that members of the train crew can shout any necessary orders or other announcements as the train passes by. This, together with the short-wave radio is certainly a long cry from the days of the signalmen with their flags and lanterns.

Owing to the fact that the electric eye has been practically proved to be infallible and that no human forgetfulness can disrupt its workings, engineers assert that there is no question as to the success of the present experiments. Within a short time, they predict, the photo-tube system will be operating the railroads of the world.

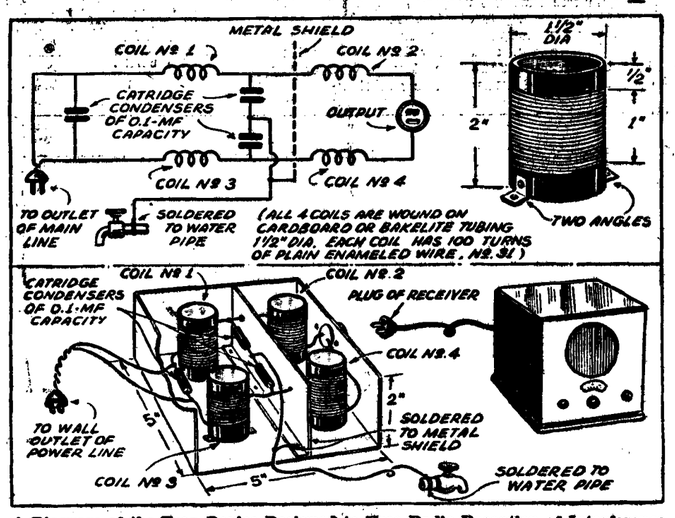
DIMPLES MADE TO ORDER

ANY person feeling that the absence of dimples from his cheeks is a slight by Nature, easily can supply the deficiency by means of a device designed to create the charming depressions in the cheeks that enhance every smile.

The dimple-maker consists of a wire spring shaped to fit under the chin and clamp just above the ears. A knob attached to each side of the device is thus pressed into the cheek to impress therein the desired dimple. It is most effective during sleep, when muscles are relaxed.

The Dimple-Maker Is Clamped to the Head So That Each Knob Can Press into the Cheek to Create the "Depression."

An Interference Trap



A Diagram of the Trap Device Designed to Free Radio Reception of Interference Produced by the Operation of Other Electrical Instruments.

RADIO without interference may be enjoyed by the wireless fan who can fashion a "trap" designed for that purpose by following the diagram shown in the accompanying illustration. The necessary materials can be purchased for one dollar.

The gadget consists of four coils which are shielded by a piece of metal sheet. The metal shield must be grounded. Three condensers, each of 0.1 mfd. capacity, connected as shown in the upper part of the drawing, "mislead" all the interference to the ground, or back to the powerline, while the coils block the way to the set.

Snuff-Taking

THE practice of snuff-taking, which was at its height in the eighteenth century, continued so down to the middle of the nineteenth century, when it began to decline and finally fell away.

Sir Buckstone Browne, an English physician, in advocating snuff-taking as a prophylactic against colds in the head, has revived interest in the subject. Sir Buckstone says that his experience with the virtues of snuff dates from his early days in practice when, after operations early in the morning and seeing patients more or less continuously until the afternoon, he then had to start on his visits, very tired, he found snuff refreshing and useful. He attributes his immunity from colds in the head to the action of snuff in stimulating the nasal mucous membrane and producing a flow of mucus. Tobacco snuff, says Sir Buckstone, is agreeable, stimulating at first and then narcotic and astringent to the mucous membrane.

Twig Vinegar

CUTTING birch twigs for use in making vinegar is an old occupation in England. The twig-gatherer has inherited an eye for the most suitable wood, neither too stocky nor too slender, and it must be green. The twigs are made up in bundles of 10 faggots each.

In the vinegar factory, the twigs are packed criss-cross fashion to a depth of three feet on the bottom of a large vat, called the acetifier. The wash of unfermented liquor is then passed through them. In this process it is oxidized and converted into vinegar. Sometimes beech shavings are used, but most vinegar-makers prefer birch, as it is clean, easy to handle and does not degenerate into a spongy mass.

The Symbols Woven in Navajo Blankets

THE world at large thinks that the Navajos are blankets, but in New Mexico the fact is very evident that they are Indians—and plenty of them. Their chief center is Gallup, though many also live at Thoreau, which has an elevation of some 6,000 feet above sea-level, so they need blankets to keep them warm.

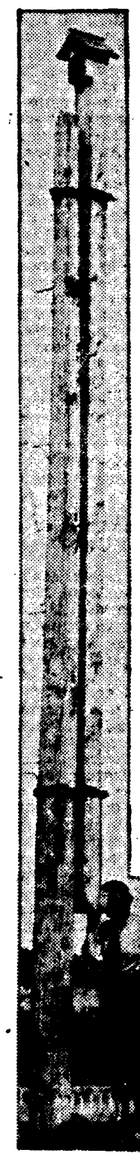
Here are three Navajo women all snugly wrapped in their blankets as they chatter about the latest scandal in the tribe or the trouble with the goats, for goats mean everything to the Navajos. The squaws have to care for the goats, shear them of the hair which they weave into the artistically designed blankets, kill the goats when they need them for food and keep their husbands comfortable.

What blankets these Navajo women do weave out of the goat's hair! No two designs are precisely alike. The hair is dyed with vegetable dyes and so well that the bright sun of New Mexico does not fade a strand. All the ancient symbols may be woven into the design by their skillful fingers: the serpent of wisdom or the Thunder-god of might. Thus in their weaving the Navajo squaws live over the legends of the race, entwining into the patterns of their blankets traditions that run back many centuries.

The Navajos have their social life and quaint customs, well worthy of the study of scientists. If a woman divorces a man, she simply casts the saddle of his horse outside the cabin and that settles it. He has to look for another squaw—and another cabin.

A Trio of Navajo Squaws Wrapped in Their Native Blankets and Enjoying a Bit of Gossip Concerning Other Members of Their Tribe.

A Periscope for Golf



THE method of the submarine in seeing without being seen has now been adopted for the golf course. The distinction for this novel procedure goes to a golf club at Aberdovey, in North Wales, where a periscope has been erected at the third tee.

Now, instead of the warning shout of "Fore!" before teeing off, the Aberdovey golfer takes a peek through the periscope to see if it is safe to drive on to the green, which is 165 yards distant.

The Aberdovey course at this point is obscured by sandhills, but the periscope, which is about 30 feet high, enables each golfer to obtain a very clear view of the green.

The periscope, which is the all-seeing eye of the submarine, is an adaptation of a device known as the altiscope, which consists of lenses and mirrors arranged in a telescope tube and designed for seeing over intervening objects. It is used particularly for military purposes. The periscope, however, has, in addition, a reflecting prism at the top, instead of a mirror. This prism is fixed in position, but can be turned about a vertical axis to reflect rays of light from any part of the horizon, down the tube.

The Periscope Erected on the Golf Course at Aberdovey, North Wales, to Give the Golfers a Clear View of an Obscured Green.

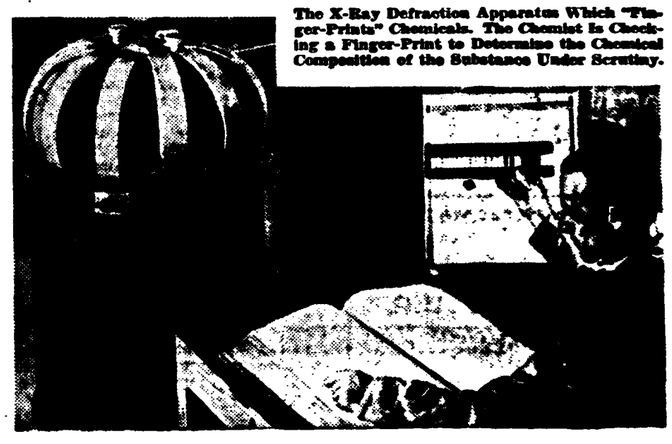
"Fingerprinting" Chemicals

AN amazing "finger-printing" method which, for the first time, permits instant analysis of unknown substances, has been worked out by laboratory sleuths. The queer X-ray diffraction device photographs even a pin-point of an unknown chemical in any substance and is absolutely foolproof, thus eliminating lengthy laboratory tests in analysis. The position and intensity of lines in the X-ray negative, which the chemist is holding, caused by the interaction of X-rays with molecular structure, classifies the unknown with all the speed and accuracy of a police finger-print.

Already a chemical "finger-print" library of 4,000 films has been collected and the system is proving of immense value in research work.

The operation of the system is described as follows:

Molecules of any given compound are arranged in a definite geometrical structure, which is a characteristic of this compound only. Equally characteristic of the given compound is the photographic pattern which results from the interaction of X-rays with this definite geometrical structure. This photographic pattern can be viewed as the "finger-print" of the chemical compound. The pattern consists of a sequence of lines of definite positions and intensity. It is these lines which give the key to accurate classification. Just as the lines and whorls of fingerprints permit classification into definite groups with unerring accuracy, so do the positions and intensities of these X-ray diffraction lines.



The X-Ray Defraction Apparatus Which "Finger-Prints" Chemicals. The Chemist Is Checking a Finger-Print to Determine the Chemical Composition of the Substance Under Scrutiny.

A Color Chart for Transposing Music

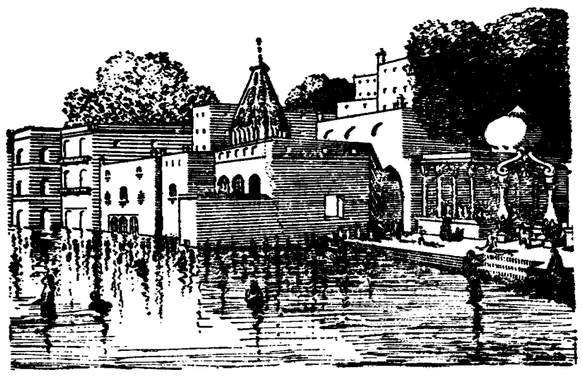
The Color Music Chart, Which Is Used for the Purpose of Transposing Music from One Key to Another, Consists of 429 Contiguous Squares of Different Colors Arranged Somewhat Like the Pattern of the Cross-Word Puzzle.

A MUSICIAN who always played the piano by ear and only in the key of F solved his problem of transposing music from one key to another by means of a novel color chart.

The design of this color chart which consists of 429 contiguous squares of different colors is very much like the design of the popular cross-word puzzle.

Each key and each note has its individual color. Thus merely by glancing at the color chart the pianist who plays by ear and always in the same key easily can tell what the note will be in the new key into which he wishes to transpose the music.

The inventor of this color chart says that the method of using it is so simple that children in beginning the study of music readily can understand it and as a result make faster progress in their study.



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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Doctors And Disease

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—One has no hesitation in endorsing the protest against the cruel deception practised on the lay public by the publication in the Press of alleged and easy cures of diseases like cancer and tuberculosis contained in the letter of "Medicos" published in these columns on the 26th October although one would like to take this opportunity to refer to some of the aspects of the problem that deserve attention both of the medical profession and the general public.

To begin with the attitude of the profession towards the Press in regard to discussions of disease and therapy is as unintelligible as it is melo-dramatic. The lay-press is to this august fraternity under a ban imposed by the Medical Council so that no doctor dare write to that press except at the risk of being ostracised. The Council, at the same time, pretends to safeguard the public against quackery—in fact, that is one of the allegedly chief functions of its academic existence. One has no doubt some superior logic contributes to the Council's unapproachable and blameless self-complacency and procures for them a highly anti-sceptic moral prophylaxis. But to the perhaps contemptible laity this attitude appears ridiculous. Why does not the Council combat error in the only effective manner it could be combated? Does it not rather encourage quackery in its worst form by penalising dissemination of scientific knowledge?

Considerations of dignity of the profession and its honour receive our highest admiration. Doctors should not advertise except in the manner approved by the Council. But is not the use and exhibition on signs of medical degrees a form of advertisement probably as propagandist as the exhibition of the bleeding operations with which the British ancestors of the present-day surgeons combined both the decoration and nonaesthetic business advertisement of the old-time barber's shop and surgery? How does the name of such and such a Clinic offend the medical nostril when the surgeon, whose skill and personality require no touting, honours symbolically a master of ancient Hindu medicine and the same nostril register non-irritation when the Clinic is called Blind-alley Clinic or Level-Crossing Surgical Home?

"Medicus'" recommendation of pneumo-thorax may be excellent in itself. But what about diagnostic ability and technique? The present writer has seen several cases bungled and he ventures to point out that despite the aid of X-Ray a great deal of clinical experience, skill and judgment are demanded before good results could be expected in the treatment of tuberculosis. The problem, however, is not one of treatment but that of prevention, one of combating ignorance, quackery as well as of disseminating knowledge on a scale bigger than that averaged by anti-tuberculosis propaganda in this country.

The medical profession is doing nothing here to safeguard the health of the community by exerting their voice of science and superior wisdom in fighting malnutrition and the progress of disease. Their British 'confreres' check up and challenge the findings of the Ministry of Health in the matter of minimum nutrition scales and apply their professional knowledge to the problems of communal welfare while every medical survey depicts the depths of hopelessness of the Indian conditions.

One wishes our doctors did half as much as those doctors.—Yours, etc.,

"MEDICAL ETIQUETTE".

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Notices

SUFFERERS want the Ordinary General Meeting of the E. I. R. Employees Co-operative Credit Society held at Asansol on 18th of September to be declared null and void as, they allege, proper notices were not sent out

Explosion

FRED REMEDIOS (Bassein) refers to a recent explosion caused by fireworks stored in a house and says that the Police ought to have removed the crackers and fireworks from there.

Society

R. K. O. (Kalra) opposes a local move to start a youth society.

Support To Nimbkar

K. G. TEMBE endorses the selection of Mr. Nimbkar by the B. P. T.U.C. as the labour nominee from the E. and F wards and controverts the allegations made by "The Congress Socialist" in this respect.

Suggestions

S. E. MAIGUR, (Gulburga) makes a number of suggestions for the Congress Party in the coming legislatures, among them being the fixing of a maximum pay for Government servants which should not be more than hundred times the income of the poorest farmer.

To The Railway Authorities

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would like to draw the attention of the G. I. P. Railway Authorities to the type of the Emergency Chains. For while pulling it recently I experienced that the chain was very tight and I had to collect all my energies to pull it down and that the wooden pipe covering the chain was (and is always) so short a piece that pulling it caused a pinch and a bruise to my little fingers. A letter of complaint and a medical certificate are already sent to the Railway Authorities. An incident of the same kind had taken place two years ago on 4-6-34 and a written complaint was already made on the even date. But the chains still remain in the same conditions. They should be very often oiled and it should seem that they can be very easily pulled and the wooden pipes covering the chains should be replaced with those of a longer size.

Will the Railway Authorities give attention to the above complaint and the consequent suggestions?—Yours, etc.,

G. L. JOSHI.

Thana.

Income Tax Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request the hospitality of your columns to draw public attention to a new stunt by the income-tax authorities in Bombay?

Having a share in a property in Bombay, I had been paying income-tax on the assessable rent according to my individual share for the last so many years. But this year, the income-tax officer refuses to do so stating that income-tax on property is to be levied as a whole and not on the individual share of its joint owners. Let me illustrate the difference by an example. Suppose A, B, and C are three joint owners of a property, the net assessable rent of which amounts to Rs. 5,000/ a year. Assuming that all of them have no other income, none of them would be liable to pay income-tax as the income of each is less than 2 000. But now the income-tax authorities claim that income-tax on property, i.e. Rs. 5,000/ should be paid first and the remainder should be divided as income of the joint owners of property.

The fundamental principle of income-tax is that it should be levied on the individual share of income of a person and not on the source of income which may or may not be jointly owned in this instance, property. I was told by the income-tax officer that they have adopted this new procedure following the decision of a High Court in India. If that is so with all my respects for the learned Judge, I should say that the Government of India should make haste to amend the Income-tax Law so as to alter his Lordship's Judgment. Will our Income-tax authorities themselves make a move in the matter or shall we have to call out some more experts from abroad to do the needful?—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

WARNING TO WOMEN VOTERS

Support Candidates Who Will Fight For Women's Rights

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The Delhi Women's Conference held under the presidency of Mrs. Brijlal Nehru adopted the following among other resolutions:—

This Conference lends its wholehearted support to the following Bills pending in the Legislative Assembly (1) the Hindu Women's Right to Property Bill, (2) the Child Marriage Restraint Amendment Bill, (3) the Hindu Intercaste Marriage Bill, (4) the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Bill, (5) the Arya Marriage Validation Bill, and (7) the Bill for the Removal of Social disabilities amongst certain class of Hindus.

This Conference notes with regret that the reactionary attitude of certain members of the Central Legislature towards measures of social reform during the last session of the Legislative Assembly has resulted in their adopting dilatory tactics which have prevented these urgently needed reform from becoming law. It, therefore calls upon the women electors to vote for those candidates, who are conscious of the urgent need for social legislation and who definitely pledge themselves to initiate and support such measures.

Four Converts To Islam

NELLORE, Nov. 7.

Owing to the efforts of the Khilafat Committee, Mulapet, four Harijans were converted to Islam.

Two Harijans, it is stated, wanted to enter the Muthyalpalam temple, but were refused admission. It is said that the local Khilafat Committee acting under instructions from the Anti-Hindu Committee at Rajamundry, distributed leaflets appealing to them to embrace Islam. They did it and took two others also with them.—United Press.

Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, will preside over the next session of the All-India Educational Conference to be held at Gwalior in Christmas Week.

ed, and the Sangh is now faced with the problem of raising sufficient money adequately to provide for the running of the Home. At the rate at which the strength of the Home is increasing, it is expected that within a short time, the Sangh will have to find additional accommodation to house all the children and additional nurses to look after them. Not to take the children offered to the Home be a grave wrong. Indeed it would be doing the greatest harm to the community.

The conditions under which the children are being brought up in the Home have extracted words of great appreciation from the prominent persons who saw them on Sunday, and they left deeply impressed that the Sangh was doing a good turn to the society.

DISCARDED CHILDREN FIND PROTECTION

Splendid Work Of Hindu Foundling Home

Twenty-one tiny tots aged between three to eighteen months in twenty-one cradles swinging on an unobstructive flat on the second floor of the yellow-painted Improvement Trust Buildings,—this was the sight that greeted several prominent citizens on Sunday morning when they visited the Hindu Foundling Home at Matunga run by the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh. Six nurses attend to these children, giving them a mother's attention. Their work is supervised by a doctor who gives them instructions regarding the particular need of each child.

These children are no man's property. Many of them are discarded by their mothers, either owing to financial needs or social circumstances. Their births were in many instances in hospitals whence the Sangh has taken them in charge.

The Sangh had its origin, strange as it may seem, in the J. J. Hospital. A few Hindu clerks—amongst whom Mr. L. K. Kulkarni who continues to be a member—attached to the hospital came across cases where indigent people had to meet with considerable hardships for petty wants. The clerks collected donations or subscribed money themselves and helped these people. By and by the fund grew up as also the activities of the clerks. As the activities expanded, they formed an association and named it the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh.

Dr. A. P. Naik, who was a student of the Grant Medical College, attached to the J. J. Hospital was struck with the humanitarian work of the clerks, and he thought that it needed push. He enrolled himself as an active worker of the Sangh and gradually the Foundling Home was founded.

Sir Govindrao Pradhan, a prominent advocate and some time Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, was chosen president. The Trustees are Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Mr. G. G. Morarji and Mr. P. A. Mankar and Dr. (Mrs.) Malinibai Sukhthankar is the Chairman of the Committee. A small flat on the ground floor of a building at Hindu Colony, at Dadar, was selected and six children were admitted to the Home, which was opened by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor, in May last. Every week brought in fresh children to the Home, and the organisers thought that more space was necessary. They shifted the Home to Matunga, the Improvement Trust authorities giving them facilities by reducing the rent for their premises by 50 per cent.

The funds at the disposal of the Sangh were never large. As the number of children increased, the expenses of the Home also increas-

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"4711" Tosca Eau de Cologne

The refreshing touch of "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne with the haunting "Tosca" fragrance.

No 4711 Tosca

Perfumery Eau de Cologne Powder Cream Soap Lotion Brilliantine

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THE WORLD'S BEST KNOWN TOOTH BRUSH

L-16

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And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas blasts up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package. Price: As. 10.

Men Made Young

Figure Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists

Asthma Germs Killed in 3 Minutes

Choking, rasping, wheezing Asthma and bronchitis poison your system, ruin your health and weaken your heart. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, the prescription of an American physician, starts killing Asthma Germs in 3 minutes, purifies the blood and builds new vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful that it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to completely stop your Asthma in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 1/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 1/- for large size bottle.

Tragedy Overtakes Students On Trip

ONE KILLED: 18 INJURED

Kerosene Oil Tins Which Contained Water Attracted Lightning, Opines Principal

LAHORE: November 8.

"A dazzling ball of lightning entered our tent and moved round scorching our clothes and limbs," declared a member of the ill-fated party of students of the Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Lahore, who had gone to Jammu on a botanical study trip and were visited by lightning while taking refuge from a thunder-storm inside a camp on the way up a steep hill.

One boy died and about 20 others were rendered unconscious and badly scorched.

Another student, who was himself affected by the lightning, describing the phenomenon, said he clearly saw a flash of brilliant light move round and round the head of the deceased student, who was bare-headed and wore glasses.

Principal's Story

The Principal, describing the incident, said they had started early at 5 a.m. with a clear sky, to climb the Vishnu Devi Hills. Just after crossing Adh Kumari (half-way up), the party was overtaken by a violent thunderstorm. As it was difficult to go down the party went up further in the rain. On reaching the top of the steep Hathi Matha Hill, about twenty students entered a tent while the rest of the party including the Principal waited at Sanjhi Chhat, a furlong further up.

The Principal felt a shock under his feet and shortly afterwards a panic-stricken student from the advance party rushed up to him to say that a thunder-bolt descended on them and one of the students (Ram Rakha, son of Dr. Anant Ram Sharma, of Hafizabad) was killed and about eighteen others were hurt. The Principal and party rushed up to find Ram Rakha dead and some others unconscionus.

CAUSE OF TRAGEDY.

Giving his views regarding the cause of the accident, the Principal stated that it was possible that four kerosene oil tins containing water with polished surface found near the tent attracted the lightning. Later examination of the tins showed that they had been melted and bored in several places. The Principal also thought that the tragedy might have been caused by the black coat and bare-heads of the students sitting in the tent.

On behalf of the students and staff of the Dayanand Ayurvedic College, the Principal expressed his deep sorrow at the sad occurrence and extended heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family of Ram Rakha and the other injured students.—A. P.

OIL-MILL OWNERS GO ON STRIKE

Protest Against New Rules Of Market Committee

MALKAPUR (Berar) (By Mail)

The oil-mill owners of this place have gone on strike since last week as a protest against the introduction of new rules introduced by the Grain Market Committee. It is said that the Committee after hearing the grievances of the agriculturists has introduced these new rules with the full support of the district authorities. It is expected that these new rules will save the agriculturists from the alleged tyranny of the mill-owners.

Further developments are shortly expected.

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NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Monthly Premium: Rs. 2, 1 & Annas Eight.

WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL TERMS.

ADJOURNMENT NOT ALLOWED

Echo Of Alleged Confidential Official Circular In C. P. Council

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Nov. 7.

In the C. P. Council to-day Mr. Kashiprasad Pandey (Sihora) moved an adjournment motion in respect of a circular, stated to have been issued by an officer or officers of the Government calling forth information about candidates, contesting forthcoming elections to the Provincial Assembly and their supporters. Mr. Raghavendra Rao objecting to the motion said the same was not definite nor was it urgent. The President enquired of Mr. Pandey, even assuming the circular had been issued by any officer, where was the sting in it, that gave urgency to the matter.

Mr. Pandey replied that certain district superintendents had issued cyclostyled circulars, calling for information and enquiry smacked of interference in elections, in view of the fact that primary elections of depressed classes were approaching near. Mr. Kolhe intervening remarked amidst loud laughter that supporters of candidates were getting nervous, when the police went to make enquiries.

After some further discussion the president Mr. Rizwi, relying on the ruling given by the President of the Legislative Assembly on the 16th of July, 1930 gave a ruling disallowing the motion on the ground that there was no sting in it and that there was considerable vagueness about officer or officers alleged to have issued the said circular and about their dates, but assuming that one of the circulars was to elicit information about candidates with their supporters, he failed to find how it could be said to be objectionable.

Probably, police officers wanted information about candidates with supporters, and the circular may or may not be innocuous but it was difficult to say that on the face of it, it was not innocuous.

For these reasons the President did not think he would be justified in admitting the motion.

NO CLASH OF CANDIDATURES

Punjab Nationalists Implement Their Decision

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

The decision of the Punjab Congress Nationalists to collaborate with the Congress in the matter of the forthcoming elections took definite shape when after three hours' discussion the party appointed a Parliamentary Board of five which will be sitting with the Congress Board to consider until Monday applications from candidates to both parties and fix up candidates for the different constituencies so that no clash between the candidates of the two parties may occur

In the event of a difference of opinion, the matter will be referred to an arbitration board, consisting probably of Pandit Malaviya and Pandit Jawaharlal.—A.P.

NEW SOCIETY FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT

Malaviya Approves Scheme Of Rajbhoj

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

A scheme to start an institution on the lines of the Servants of India Society of Poona with a view to seriously taking up the problem of uplift of Depressed Classes all over the country is now under consideration. This announcement was made by Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, the Poona Depressed Classes leader, in an interview to the Associated Press to-day. He said that the present position was that attempts aiming at amelioration of Harijans were sporadic. The work was not at all systematic and methodical. He expressed his appreciation of the servants of India society and the constructive work it was doing silently and said that it was proposed to train a band of honest and sincere workers who would devote their whole time to improve the lot of Harijans. Mr. Rajbhoj added that he had discussed this scheme with Pandit Malaviya recently at Dehra Dun, and he was glad to say that Pandit Malaviya had approved of it and promised his full support.

It is expected that the scheme will materialise sometime in February next year, and in the meantime Mr. Rajbhoj is busy enlisting the support of leaders of various parties.—A. P.

PAPER FACTORY AT SHIMOGA

Mysore Government's Plans

SHIMOGA, (By Mail).

The Government of Mysore, it is understood, will soon put into execution their plans for starting a Paper Factory here. The Forest Department of the State are conducting experiments on seasoned bamboos.

Another variety of fibrous tree called "Bande," which is largely grown in the State, is understood to be useful in the manufacture of paper of superior quality. Consultations are going on with the Dehra Dun Research Institute as to the best methods of conserving the above variety of useful trees.—United Press.

AIR SERVICE BETWEEN BANGALORE & MYSORE

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

It is understood that Mr. R. N. Chawla, the well-known Indian aviator, is contemplating opening an air service between Bangalore and Mysore, for passengers and also mails. If the proposal materialises the distance between the two places can be covered in about 45 minutes.

It is learnt that two Fox Aeroplanes will be used for the service, their estimated cost being Rs. 30,000.

It is expected that the mails now carried by rail would be taken by the air service and that the Government too may utilise the service for exchanging dispatches between Bangalore and Mysore. The fare per passenger is estimated to be Rs. 12.—United Press.

Buldana District Teachers' Conference

BULDANA, (By Mail).

The Buldana District Council Teachers' Conference was held at Chikhli on Wednesday last under the presidentship of Anand Swamy. About 500 persons attended.

Resolutions regarding increment and time-scale of pay, services of temporary untrained teachers, travelling allowance, Marathi copies of Education Manual, Services of English Teachers, etc. were passed.

A new executive committee was formed for the next year.

VICTORY FOR CONGRESS

Beawar Municipal Election Results

BEAWAR, Nov. 7.

Mr. Chandra Dhar, Secretary, Beawar Congress Committee, wires to the "United Press":—

'Congress honour in Beawar stands vindicated in the Municipal election results which were announced this afternoon. Six out of seven seats contested have been captured by the Congress.

"It must be remembered that in the history of the province, it is the first time that the Congress put up candidates for Municipal elections. Moreover the Congress decided to contest the elections at the eleventh hour, long after the preparation of the electoral roll.

"The results of the elections have been received with universal rejoicing and satisfaction in the city."—United Press.

King's Reply To Viceray's Message

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Viceroy and the King:—

From the Viceroy:—"India rejoices with me to learn that Your Majesty hopes to be able yourself to re-visit here to announce your assumption of the Imperial Crown and looks forward eagerly to welcoming Your Majesty."

From His Majesty:—"I am most grateful for your telegram which I much appreciate.—A.P.

Peasants Must Organise To Fight Imperialism

JOIN CONGRESS TO OBTAIN POLITICAL POWER, URGES JAYAPRAKASH

BIHPUR, Nov. 7.

"You are all kisans and know your problems and the conditions under which you live much better than I do. I might tell you this much that your condition to-day is worse than it ever was and is steadily deteriorating. You are bankrupt to-day and debt-laden and agriculture for most of you has become a losing concern. Your debts go piling up, the margin of your loss not profit goes widening, your obligations are multiplying. Hunger gnaws at you and abject poverty has become your second name.

Organise To Fight

"You are fighting to live. But you cannot fight Imperialism until you are thoroughly organised. Support the Congress, make Congress your own organisation and obtain political power, if you want to live." Thus declared Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, presiding over the Bihar Provincial Kisan Conference, which opened here this afternoon.

Continuing Mr. Jayaprakash Narain dealt extensively with the large number of arrests and widespread repression of Kisans in Bihar and said that it should be condemned as severely as possible.

Referring to the terrible indebtedness of the Indian peasant, Mr. Jayaprakash said that it appeared as if there was no end to the peasants' misery and their dreadful poverty. He said:—

CHARGE AGAINST BIHAR GOVT.

"No Government in the world has been so neglectful of controlling and regulating the credit system in their country as the Indian Government. The Bihar Government inspite of the finding of the Banking Enquiry Committee that Bihar shoulders the heaviest burden of rural indebtedness—the debt on the peasantry alone being 120 crores of rupees has done little for them. This figure must be much higher to-day than it was originally computed. But not a single step has been taken to even relieve the situation, much less to solve the problem. So if you want freedom from the burden of debt, you must by your organised strength force Government to wipe off your present debts and arrange for cheap credit and control of usury and the custom of "Mahajani." The Mahajans must be brought under control."

EVIL OF CASTES.

Concluding Mr. Jayaprakash said:—

"Finally, I wish to warn you against the evil of castes entering your movement. Kisans are one and no matter what their caste, their interests are one. So do not break your solidarity by being mislead by caste and communal parties. Keep in forefront your common economic interests and build up an unbreakable unity. Victory will be yours."—United Press.

TF/3

HOW a sick man recovered FULL STRENGTH IN ONE WEEK

visit to family doctor

WIFE:- His digestion is weak and he has no strength left ....

DOCTOR:- He needs chicken. Give him BRAND'S CHICKEN ESSENCE daily. I always recommend it in illness and convalescence.

PATIENT:- This Brand's Essence tastes delicious.

WIFE:- So it should! Each tin or bottle contains the essence of a number of healthy chickens.

a week later

PATIENT:- I should never have recovered so quickly but for Brands.

WIFE:- You are more full of life than ever before! You must keep away further illness by taking a little Brand's Essence every day

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN

(Untouched by hand - contains no preservatives)
may be obtained in either a bottle or a tin from your dealer.

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OVER 80% OF CALCUTTA DOCTORS RECOMMEND CHICKEN AS A RESTORATIVE

B.R.K. 3.

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Nov. 7.

B.I.S.N. Coy's (Hired Transport) s.s. Nevasa of 5678 Reg. tons Capt. F. Caffyne arrived from Southampton via Port Said and Suez with military officers and troops.

Scinda Steam Navigation Coy's s.s. Birk of 2178 Reg. tons Capt. A. Synerton arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with cargo of rice.

P. & O. S. N. Coy's s.s. Mooltan of 12823 Reg. tons Capt. F. E. French arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s.s. Rajput of 3398 Reg. tons Capt. G. P. Robb arrived from Probolingo via Java Ports, Karachi, Mandvi, Kundla, Bedi Bunder, Verawal and Bhavnagar with sugar and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Ceylon of 3266 Reg. tons Capt. G. Foresell, arrived from Gothenburg via Oslo Hamburg, Antwerp, Port Said, Suez and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Varsova of 1955 Reg. tons Capt: A. Russell arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers, dates and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Lionel Edward's s.s. Frauenfels of 4679 Reg. tons Capt. E. Lomberg sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Graham's Trading Coy's s.s. King Edward of 3152 Reg. tons Capt. P. B. Wilford sailed for Karachi in Ballast.

P. & O. S. N. Coy's s.s. Mooltan of 12823 Reg. tons Capt. F. E. French sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Ralli Bros' s.s. Olimpia of 3795 Reg. tons Capt. M. Esposto sailed for Port Said for orders with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following steamers entered for loading on 7-11-36.

S.S. Aunghan (Br. Sh. O. S. & D. Coy.) for Rangoon.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

3 Tango Maru, 4238, Kobe, 10-11, N Y Kaisha.
4 City of Canterbury, 5290, Karachi, 9-11, K Nixon & Co.
8 Olimpia, 3795 Port Said for orders, 8-11 Ralli Bros.
10 King Edward 3152, Karachi 8-11 Grahams T Co.
12 Ceylon, 3267, Madras, 11-11, L. Edwards Ltd.
14 Frauenfels 4679, Hamburg 7-11, L. Edwards Ltd.
15 Takliva 3742 Durban, 11-11, M M and Co.
16 California 9930, Liverpool 12-11, Grahams T Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Baroda 1888, Busrah 11-11 M. M. and Co.
2 Ormara, 2978, N.F., 9-11 M. M. and Co.
3 Vita, 1955, Karachi, 9-11. M. M. and Co.
7 Golconda, 3203, N.F., 7-11, M. M. and Co.
9 Rajput, 3398, Rangoon 14-11, T. Morrison and Co.
10|11 Jalayamuna 3080, Calcutta, 8-11, Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C|R Birk 2178 Porbunder. N.F., Scindia S. N. Co.
M Kidderpore, 3263, Karachi, 8-11, M M & Co. (P. & O.)

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Samali 7-11 P & O S. N. Co.
Strathmore, 9-11, P and O S N Co.
Comorin, 12-11, P and O S N Co.
Chitral, 19-11, P and O S N Co.
Rajputana, 26-11, P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 14-11 M M and Co.
Tairea 28-11 M. M. and Co.

FROM TRIESTE

Conto Rosso 12-11 Lloyd Triestino.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Mcbean, 13-11, James Finlay & Co.

FROM CHINA JAPAN

Mayebashi Maru 15-11, N. Y. Kaisha.
Mantai Maru, 9-11, O. S. Kaisha.
Denmark Maru 20-11, N. Y. Kaisha.
Cofu 13-11, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Shunko Maru, 23-11, O. S. Kaisha.
Hokushin Maru 27-11 O.S. Kaisha.

FROM BASRA.

Barala, 12-11 M.M. and Co.

FROM JAVA

Silverlarch, 9-11, Volkart Bros.

FROM KARACHI

Calcutta Maru 6-11 N Y Kaisha.
Ratenfels 24-11 Lionel Edward.

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Adams 12-11 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Oran 14-11 F F Campbell and Co.
Wichita 19-11 Lionel Edward.

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 11-11, James Finlay and Co.

FROM CALCUTTA

Goalpara 11-11 M.M. and Co.
Islami 18-11 Turner Morrison and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Nijkerk 7-11 Lionel Edward.
Ratenfels 8-11 Lionel Edward.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Behar 10-11 M. M. and Co.
Corfu. 14-11. P & O S N Coy.
Strathmore 21-11 P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 28-11, P & O S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Franenfels, 8-11, Lionel Edwards.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

California, 12-11, Graham's Trdg. Co.
City of Canterbury 23-11 Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Silverlarch 12-11 Volkart Bros.
Pres. Adams 13-11, F.F. Campbell and Co.
City of Oran, 18-11, F. F. Campbell & Co

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Kota Agoeng 18-11 Volkart Bros.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Hamburg Maru 30-11 O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 11-11, N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, 12-11, N Y Kaisha.
Mantai Maru, 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Somali 7-11 P & O S N Co.
Conte Rosso 12-11 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 12-11 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jalyamuna 8-11, Scindia Co.

FOR BASRA

Baroda 11-11 M M and Co.
Varsova 12-11, M M and Co.
Barala 18-11 M.M. and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Takliva, 11-11, M. M. & Co.
Kenya 25-11 M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Islami 24-11 Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Rajput 14-11 T. Morrison & Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Kidderpore 8-11 M M and Co.
City of Canterbury 9-11 Killick Nixon and Co.
Rotenfels 12-11 L. Edward.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Kalavati	4-11-36
" Golconda	6-11-36
" Strathaird boats	"
" Sophie Marie	"
" Lalita	"
" Netravati	7-11-36

EXPORTS

Bombay, Nov. 7.

S. S. Behar for London:—11 bags valerian roots, D. Abraham and Sons; 36 cases bristles, D. Abraham and Sons; 17 cases bristles, B. Phillips and Hayley Ltd.; 109 cases bristles, Cox and King (Agents) Ltd.; 9 cases brassware, Cox and King (Agents) Ltd,; 320 bags myrabollams, R. Ganesh; 15 bales cotton rags, N. A. Gina and Sons; 1185 bags linseed, The Cotton Agents Ltd.

S.S. Bendoran for Manchester :—188 bales cotton, G. R. Tulshan and Co.; 75 bales cotton, Thakordas and Co.; 12 bales cotton twist waste, M. Narotamdas and Co.; 137 bales cotton waste oily M. Narotamdas and Co.; 93 bales cotton rugs, N. Rajaram and Co.;

For Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, A. Khimji and Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, M. Amersy; 200 bales cotton, V. Ladha and Co.; 1100 bales cotton, R. Kanji and Co. 321 bales cotton, C. Jethabhoy.

City of Canterbury for Antwerp:—100 bales cotton fly., V. P. Maskell.

For Liverpool:—1185 bags L. seed, The Cotton Agents Ltd.

S.S. Frauenfels for Antwerp:—2060 bags oil cake, H. Rawji; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—3 bags gum B. Jaffer and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Calcutta Maru for Osaka:—100 tons metal scrap, Ali Bros.

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

S.S. Mauly, Agent L. T. from Trieste:—16 cases wooden heels; 14 cases twine; 8 bales card boards, 36 cases furniture; 45 cases window glass; 39 cases lamps; 50 pigs earthen ware; 12 cases carbage; 10 cases chimney and globes 27 cases sewing thread; 108 bales card boards; 42 pcs. motor car and accessers.

From Flume:—36287 pcs boards.

From Brindisi:—200 bags almonds.

From Salonica:—5 bales cotton yarn.

From Venice:—942 cases Art S. yarn; 20 cases glass beads; 54 cases Elect. lamps; 495 bags almonds.

S.S. Varela, Agent. M. M. and Co. from Busrah:—18 bales wool; 159 bags mash; 64 bags galls; 68 bags beans; 641 bundles skins; 37103 baskets dates.

From Bushire:—132 cases raisin; 182 bundles dates.

From Karachi:—137 bags rawa; 162 bags wheat; 6 bags almonds; 51 bags jira; 73 bags kishmish; 6 bags prawns.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 6.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer Power and Light Common	11
Amer Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	64
Consolidated Gas	44
Columbia Gas	18
Int. Tel. and Tel.	12
Amer. Tel. and Tel.	181 1/2
Western Union Telgm	91 1/2
Radio Corporation	11
New York Central	45 1/4
Great North Pfd.	42
Northern Pacific Rly.	30
Bethlehem Steel	73
United States Steel	77
Southern Pacific	43
Gen Amer. Transportation	69
Anaconda Copper Mining	52 3/4
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	54
General Motor	74 1/2
St. Oil of N. J.	67
Socony	17
Chase Bank	46 1/2
National City Bank	49
Sun Life of Canada	615
Int. Nickel of Canada	63 1/2
Amer. Car Foundry	52
Tobacco 'B'	101
Youngstown Sheet	87
Thompson Products	34
Texas Corporation	48 1/2
Elec. P. and Lt. 7 per cent Pfd	82
We Think Favourably Of:—	
Allied Chemical	237
American Cynamid 'B'	39
American Metals	34
St. Joseph Lead	38 1/2
Pure Oil	19 1/2
Continental Oil	37 1/2
Freeport Texas	28
New Port Industries	19
National Lead	31 1/2
Mathieson Alkali Works	37
Phillips Petroleum	48

St. Oil of N. J. has declared dividend of 50 cents and extra 75 cents.

Tone:—Slightly reactionary but undertone good.

Car loading up 130,000 Units.

GOLD COAST BAUXITE

Considering the rapid rate at which the world's aluminium production is growing (from 150,000 tons in 1932 to 250,000 tons early this year, and, if the plans in execution are realised to 350,000 tons in 1937), it is by no means impossible that the supply of bauxite will become a serious problem in a few years' time. Especially as "with the large increase in aeroplane construction and the consequent increase in aluminium consumption for this and other purposes it seems that the exports of bauxite from the Mediterranean countries must come under more rigid political control." This is one reason which has caused the Gold Coast Geological Survey to investigate the West African bauxite deposits. At present the British aluminium industry is chiefly using French bauxite, while the bauxite production in Empire countries (British Guiana and Seychelles) is bought by the American and Canadian manufacturers. It would therefore be of considerable economic and strategical importance if, as the report seems to show, the Gold Coast deposits could be utilised profitably.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Firm And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Nov 7

Jutes continued steady but business was very much restricted due to overactivity in miscellaneous shares. Coals continued firm with substantial business passing. Teas were steady with limited turnover. Miscellaneous were in sympathy with better London tin market and large volume of business resulted in almost all tin shares, whereas Iron and Steels were very strong while others remained more or less unaltered. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent new U. P. 1961/66 100/5 small lot.

Banks: Reserve Bank 138/3

Cottons: Bengal Luxmi 41; New Victoria 1/10

Coals: Aldih 3/14, Bengal 324, Talcher 2/6

Jutes: Birla 18/2, Gourepore 610 small lot, Lawrence 401.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 9/7, Consolidated Tin 8/4 ex div, Indian Copper Corporation 3/15, Tavoy Tin 6/4, Bengal Telephone pref 14/12 small lot, Bengal Iron 6/5, Bengal Iron pref 24/5, Indian Steel and Wire Products ord 192, Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 99, Indian Steel and Steel 17/12, Walford Transport 3/4, India General Navigation ord 113.

Sugars: Champaran 23, New Savan 12/12

Teas: Hasimara 41/8, Pansqua 9/12

Debentures: Four per cent 1936/46/56 Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Extension 104/8—A. P.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

London, Oct 21.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England reserve against notes amounted to £245,660,746 on the 14th instant, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

No purchases of gold by the Bank were announced during the week under review.

In the open market about £2,600,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing. Offerings were taken mainly for America, the price being maintained at about dollar parity.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 12th inst. to mid-day on the 19th inst:—

IMPORTS.

British West Africa	£ 171,152
Tanganyika Territory	24,417
Kenya	24,646
British India	342,276
Australia	36,913
New Zealand	34,234
Switzerland	1,162,255
France	86,076
Belgium	20,157
Belgian Congo	232,544
Netherlands	54,586
Germany	25,626
Venezuela	9,595
Other countries	14,448
	£2,539,255

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£2,318,637
Switzerland	1,272,787
Belgium	138,674
Germany	2,650
Palestine	4,000
Other countries	1,788
	£3,738,736

The s.s. "Viceroy of India" which sailed from Bombay on the 17th instant carries gold to the value of about £653,000.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of September 1936:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£6,193,542
British West Africa	287,949
Southern Rhodesia	438,313
Tanganyika Territory	40,306
Kenya	29,706
British India	1,234,158
British Malaya	14,513
Australia	407,042
New Zealand	75,284
British West India Island and British Guiana	42,153
Germany	1,209,201
Netherlands	59,238
Belgium	1,409,441
France	21,863,588
Switzerland	124,446
Belgian Congo.	132,908
U. S. A.	516
Venezuela	28,620
Other countries	30,559
	£33,622,083

EXPORTS

British India	7,764
British Malaya	3,000
Germany	12,332
Netherlands	230,278
Belgium	132,868
France	371,409
Switzerland	298,952
Italy	22,928
Finland	38,964
U. S. A.	2,708,807
Central and South America (Foreign)	10,300
Other countries	12,345
	£3,899,287

SILVER.

The market developed an easier tendency and there was a fall in prices during the past week. Business with the Indian Bazaars was hampered by the communal disorders in Bombay and with little demand from other quarters support was poor. However, offerings on China account continued and prices declined from 20d on the 15th instant to 19,11/16d. yesterday, the declining rates attracting buying for America and also some speculative demand.

At yesterday's level, sellers were more hesitant and there was an improvement to-day, when, following a resumption of Indian buying, 19.13/16d was quoted for both deliveries.

The tone of the market is steadier with the prospect of conditions in Bombay becoming more settled.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 12th inst. to midday on the 19th inst:—

IMPORTS.

Japan	£ 73,329
Manchuria	37,992
New Zealand	3,019
Germany	4,579
Belgium	2,432
Irish Free State	2,000*
Other countries.	1,266
	£124,717

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£263,015
British India	198,235
Sweden	17,120
France	10,422
Hungary	2,940
Norway	2,154
Denmark	1,240
Switzerland	1,550
Egypt	5,501
Straits Settlements	1,650
Other Countries	2,674
	£506,501

*Coin at face value.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 15th to the 21st instant was dol. 4.89 7/8 and the lowest dol 4.88 1/4.

South African Manganese

The South African output of manganese ore, at 26,240 tons, again showed a considerable rise during August. During July 22,018 tons and during June 13,761 tons had been produced, but the output during August, 1935, only totalled 9,710 tons. The sharp rise compared with last year is the result of the reorganisation of the South African manganese industry in recent months. If the present trend of production is maintained, South Africa will become one of the leading manganese ore countries within the next six months.

INDORE MARKETS

INDORE, Nov. 7.

The following were the average quotations in the Indore markets in the various sections for the week ended Nov. 7:—

SHARE MARKET.

Indore Malwa Rs. 41-8-0.
Hukumchand Mills Rs. 172-8-0.
Kalyanaual Mills (Ord). Rs. 110.
Kalyanamal Mills (Pref.) Rs. 112.
Bhandari Mills Rs. 82-8-0.
State Mills Rs. 28.
Hukumchand Jute Mills Rs. 10.
Binod Mills (Ujjain) Rs. 117.
Hira Mills (Ujjain) Rs. 55).
Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs. 25.
Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. Rs. 25.
Rajkumar Mills Rs. 31.

BULLION MARKET.

Gold Rava (Indore) Rs. 26-11-0 per tolas.
Silver (Indore) Rs. 51-0-0 per 100 tolas.
Silver Thakki Rs. 47-8-0 per 100 tolas.
Sovereigns Rs. 22-2-0.
Mohar Jaipuri Rs. 32-8-0
Mohar Kaldar Rs. 26-12-0.
Putli New Rs. 36-12-0.
Putli Old Rs. 35-8-0.

GRAIN MARKET.

Prices per mani of 6 mds. Bengal or 240 seers.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 21 to Rs. 22.
Wheat Malwa Rs. 18 to Rs. 20.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 to Rs. 18.
Gram Rs. 13 to Rs. 14.
Bajara Rs. 17 to Rs. 18.
Macca Rs. 11 to Rs. 12.
Moong Green Rs. 17 to Rs. 21.
Moong Black Rs. 13 to Rs. 14.
Massor Rs. to Rs. 15.
Udad Rs. 14 to Rs. 15.
Aisi Rs. 25 to Rs. 26.
Khali Malvi Rs. 17 to Rs. 18.
Khali Desavari Rs. 10 to Rs. 11.
Ghee Rs. 37 to Rs. 41 per Md.

COTTON MARKET.

The Indore cotton market ranged between Rs. 218 and Rs. 219 for Broach April-May contract. Bengal December-January and March was quoted at Rs. 158-0 and 158-8-0 respectively. Oomra Dec.-Jan. and March was quoted at Rs. 195-8-0 and Rs 195 respectively. Broach April-May was quoted at Rs. 218-8-0. Cotton Malvi and Nimadi was quoted at Rs. 78 to Rs. 79 and Rs. 74 to Rs. 75 respectively.

The tone of the market was steady in all sections.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Sowing of opium has commenced in some villages of Rampura pergana. Sowing of rabi crops is also in progress. Picking of cotton has commenced throughout the Holkar State. The state of standing crops is good in Nemawar, Indore and Nemawar districts except in Nisarpur pergana. Crops have been damaged in most part of the Garoth district and in Mahaidpur, Tarana and Petlawad perganas.

LEAD & SPELTER PRODUCTION

According to "Metallgeecellschaft," the world's lead smelter output, outside Spain (for which no figures are available), declined from 117,439 metric tons in July to 111,120 metric tons in September. During the same period the world zinc smelter production declined from 125,744 metric tons to 123,428 metric tons. In both instances the United States was chiefly responsible for the decline. Outside America the fall of approximately 1,000 metric tons in the Mexican and Canadian zinc output and the increase of some 800 metric tons, to 16,666 metric tons, in the Australian lead production (the highest monthly production of that continent for the current year) are the most outstanding movements. In general, the basic position of the world lead and spelter production has not changed during August. While the lead output must still be regarded as somewhat insufficient, the production of zinc is too high in view of the present rate of consumption.

Linseed And Wheat

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Linseed was steady on scattered short covering by speculators and exporters. Argentine crop progress continues favourable and private estimates now range around 23 lacs tons.

Wheat scattered buying by local operators imparted steadiness. Stocks in U. P. are accumulating with poor offtake. Owing to favourable weather private estimates for the Australian crop are now around 140 million bushels as against last month's Government provisional estimate of 129 1/2 million. The total Argentine supplies including the carryover are estimated about 23 million bushels state Messrs. M. and B. Stern.

"DORA" TO BE REVIVED?

(Continued from page 6)

turn down the possibility of a Ministry of Supply," said the First Lord of the Admiralty." I would say that a Ministry without these powers would be ineffective and that a Ministry with these powers would inevitably have to interfere with the normal conditions of industry and labour. The Government must watch the situation and be constantly considering whether, and when, it may be necessary to demand these further powers."

Universities & Conservative Party

Meanwhile the tea-party given by Lady Maude Hoare at the Admiralty House to the delegates of the University Conservative's Federation almost suggests that she has become the Government hostess. She is doing a considerable amount of political entertaining these days. The Government appears to have made a big effort to regain in the world of professors and undergraduates some of the ground lost there in recent years. The Universities, of course, are the Conservative Party's traditional recruiting ground. Too many brilliant products of the Universities have turned either Liberal or Labour or even Communist recently for them to remain True Blue without question. This gives the Admiralty House tea-party significance.

Goering's Complaint

Outside Parliament interest centres over the speech made by Gen. Goering on the question of Colonies. It is suggested that visitors from this country to Germany who have enjoyed the lavish hospitality of the German General in the past will regret the necessity which will presumably enforce the abandonment of such functions in the future. The trouble is the General on Wednesday in a great speech heaped scorn on those who, through snobbery, sought to load their tables with out-of-season delicacies. The exotic character of the banquets in the General's palatial home, to which as many as 600 guests sat down, was remarkable. However, the political arithmetic with which Gen. Goering delighted his Nazi audience in the Berlin Sportpalast will not be accepted so easily in England. His speech contained some astonishing misstatements. The General stated that "England" has 137 inhabitants to the square kilometre, while Germany has 136 and that "England" has "one-third of the whole world as colony", while Germany has no colonies. The truth is that "England" is very much more densely populated than Germany. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland (it is not clear whether this is what Gen. Goering means by "England" or whether he means England proper) there are 468 inhabitants to the square mile, or roughly 208 to the square kilometre. As for the British "colonies", they cover a minute fraction of the earth's surface. Even the entire British Commonwealth with the self-governing Dominions, it is urged, covers only a quarter and not a third of the earth's surface. The pre-war German population of the Colonies she then possessed in Africa totalled fewer than 18,000. The trade she did with them amounted to less than one per cent. of her total. As for the General's complaint that Germany's gold was stolen from her—that she was robbed for Reparations—the British Press points out that Germany paid less in Reparations than the amounts she received in loans from England and America.

Labour Renounces Neutrality

After weeks of confusion and uncertainty the British Labour movement decided on Wednesday officially to abandon the policy of non-intervention in Spain. The change of policy depends upon collective action by Britain and France. This decision on the part of British Labour is a first step forward, and it is the first big breach in the ranks of the supporters of 'neutrality' in this country. It reflects the overwhelming mass demand for support of the Spanish people. It is the direct sequel, I dare say, of the Soviet Union's courageous stand in the Non-Intervention Committee. It thus opens the way to further advance, to the decisive campaign to force the hands of the British Government if the entire Labour Movement is rallied without delay to follow up this initial victory in the fight for support for Spain. The despised 50,000 minority of the Plymouth Trades Union Congress, who became half a million by the Edinburgh Labour Party Conference, has now reached such a degree of strength as to compel a change in the official Labour policy, and formal repudiation of the deadly 'neutrality' pact, which had been approved at Plymouth and Edinburgh. This initial success is a measure of what can be achieved by a tireless and persistent campaign by the minority. However, at Wednesday's meeting, there was, I am told, a sharp conflict of opinion between some of the political leaders and the industrial leaders. Some were for straightforward intervention, but in the end the view prevailed that as Labour is not in power the only sensible course was to urge the two Governments—France and Britain—to act together. Some of the political leaders urged the trade unions to take the initiative in stopping the export of arms from this country to the Spanish Rebels. The T. U. C. took strong exception to this proposal, which they said, placed an unjust responsibility on the workers of Britain. It was, they continued, purely a political matter which had to be dealt with on a national and not a sectional basis. The decision had to be taken by the Labour movement as a whole and it was quite unfair to ask the trade unions to shoulder the whole burden, especially as by refusing to work on the political grounds the men would be acting in an unconstitutional way.

Socialist Policy For Palestine

Mr Ormsby-Gore informed the House of Commons that the Royal Commission on Palestine would leave London next week-end. He also assured the Parliamentarians that the situation in Palestine had much improved. On the eve of the departure of the Commission the I.L.P. has rendered a signal service to the Commissioners by bringing out the report of a special commission of four of its members—Mr. James Maxton, M.P., Mr. Campbell Stephen, M.P., Mr. Jack MacGovern, M.P., and Mr. Fenner Brockway—on Socialist policy for Palestine. The report, I understand has been forwarded as evidence to the Government Commission. The Commission has taken evidence from a number of organisations and individuals in Palestine including two Left sections of the Poale Zion, the Hashomer Hatzair, the Arab Workers' Society and the International Socialist group. The conclusion of the report is as follows:—Socialists cannot accept the religious and traditional basis of a national Jewish home in Palestine. Socialists are opposed to (a) British Imperialism, (b) Arab Feudalism and (c) Jewish and Arab Capitalism. The British administration and the Mandatory system must be opposed and the demand made for the withdrawal of British troops. Any camouflaged independence of Palestine on the lines of Egypt and Iraq must be opposed. Any proposal to establish legislative bodies which do not enfranchise the Arab and Jewish workers and peasants must be opposed. The united front cannot be formed with the reactionary Arab Nationalist leaders, who have strong Fascist tendencies. Against Arab Feudalism the grievances of the Arab peasants must be championed, including the distribution of land to them, the repudiation of their debts and the establishment of national education. Jewish and Arab Capitalism must be opposed by a break with all collaboration with the Jewish and Arab employing class. Jewish-Arab unity must be furthered by building up an inter-racial political and industrial movement independent of both the Jewish-Zionist organisation and the Arab feudal leadership.

"The principle of freedom of immigration (so long as it does not prejudice the standard of livelihood of the people)", says the report, "should be maintained, but Jewish immigration should not take the political form of a foreign occupation with the object of creating a Jewish State. The desirable method is that it should be carried out in conjunction with Arab Jewish workers' and peasants' organisations. Until these become representative, immigration should be permitted on the basis of guaranteed work and the employment of Arab peasants and workers in Jewish enterprises. Arab feudal owners should not be allowed to sell land to immigrants except with the consent of the peasants and with the provision of alternative land with compensation to them. The ultimate object must be a Workers' Socialist Republic within a Federation of Socialist Republics of the Arab countries in the Near East."

The Cabinet reshuffle took place this week. Mr. Baldwin once again forgot that he had at his disposal the services of Mr. Winston Churchill, who would be welcome to the majority of the Conservative supporters of the Government in Whitehall. However, the leader of the revolt against the National Government over the India Bill, appears to need some more penance before Mr. Baldwin could forget the die-hard propaganda of Churchill-Lloyd and Co in the hectic days of the India debate. However, a Liberal correspondent, realising that the

(Continued in Col. 8)

(Continued from Col 7)

Labour Party was not prepared to shake hands with the Liberals in forming a United Front, has come out with a novel suggestion for the creation of a coalition of the centre parties under the leadership of Mr. Winston Churchill. His (Mr. Churchill's) intelligence, the correspondent says, "is as much in advance of Mr. Chamberlain's as his courage exceeds that of Mr. Baldwin. He will push on rearmament, of course, but at least with him there is some chance that Britain's increased power will be used to give a lead to Europe and not merely accumulated to enable us to cower more pitifully before any loud-mouthed dictator."

Hedge Selling And Liquidation In Cotton

Trade Buying Scale-Down

Will Bureau On Monday Be Bullish?

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was quiet with hedge-selling and long liquidation.

Traders are awaiting the Bureau report which is due to be out on Monday. It is rumoured that Co-operative Association is estimating the crop at 12,300,000 Bales.

During the past thirty years, Bureau reports issued on Monday were always bullish and this time it is more likely to be so, as the market discounts a figure above 12 million Bales.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady and was inactive. During the early part of the day the tone was steady and overnight trade and foreign buying, which offset lower Liverpool Prices reacted on liquidation and hedge selling. Outside demand was light. There was continued buying for December which tended to check the decline. Finally there appeared hedge selling and long liquidation. The bearish crop estimate rumoured of the co-operative Association was a contributory factor to the decline though very active demand for textiles discourage aggressive selling. Spot cotton basis was firm.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a decline of one point with March 11.85. Under increased selling prices declined 8 points from the opening level during the first hour and March was quoted 11.77 which was lowest level for the day. Later on the market was quiet and after fluctuating within a narrow range finally closed at a net decline of 4 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 12.27c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of one to four points. Spot cotton prices were two points down at 12.30c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with March 6.66. There was hedge selling and Bombay selling which met local support on Maritime Strike and trade calling. Later on there was profit taking. There was hedging in East Indian while trade calling met hedging and local long liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were 2 points down at 6.92d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling. Sakels futures declined 2 to 4 points and Uppers were one to two points down. The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one to five points.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—"Fossicks estimate crop 12,120-000 bales against their previous figure 11,536,000. It is rumoured that the American cotton Co-operative Association is estimating the crop at 12,300,000 bales. In connection with the latter's estimate the following remarks in our H. Office Market-Report of 21st October are of interest:—"The Crop Estimates by the Co-operative Associations continue to exceed those issued by the U. S. Government and although a matter of a few hundred thousand bales cannot have any material lasting effect upon prices, there may be a sinister motive in indicating to the Cotton farmer that the present crop is larger than he has been given to believe. Large contracts have been made ahead by such Associations and with the increase in the basis, and the firm tendency for all high grades, sales already made and not yet covered, show an appreciable loss. It was generally understood that a Co-operative organisation was formed for the benefit of its Members but this would not appear to be the case, especially as regards the A.C.C.A. which conducts its business on the lines of private trading firms. It is also, understood that operations are entered into speculatively in the Arrival markets which would appear contrary to the usual procedure of what is known in this Country as a Co-operative Trading Association."

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern:—Light rains.
Central:—Fair and warmer.
Western:—Cloudy and cooler.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (10 a.m.)	11.85—01
N. Y. March Lowest (10-40 a.m.)	11.77—09
Liverpool March Highest	6.67—01
Liverpool March Lowest	6.63—05

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable advices from their foreign friends:—

New York:—"Hedge selling offsetting trade buying. Basis continues firm Good business in dry goods. Correspondents crop estimate 11,961,000".

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market steady. Decline on Indian actual hedging and liquidation pending Bureau Report. Bullish.

Liverpool.—Market held in check owing to bulls realising before the Bureau. Our opinion is that there are large orders to buy if market declines somewhat.

Liverpool.—Mixed market. Larger private crop estimates offset by good trade offtake. Appraisal outlook difficult owing to absence of any clear indications of Roosevelt's future agricultural policy. It is generally thought trend is towards increased Washington control through Soil Conservation, buying of surpluses and crop insurance.

New York.—Spot houses and Co-operatives bought nears which was offset by hedging and realising.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Nov. 7.

December	11.90
January	11.53
March	11.87
May	11.87
July	11.79
October	11 42
Middling Spot	12.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Nov. 7.

December	11.91
January	11.84
March	11.85
Middling Spot	12.36

New York 11 a.m. Ranges and Noon Call closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	59.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Nov. 7.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
November	11.32
January	10 58
March	10.33
May	10.18
July	10.04
September	10.01
F.G.F. Spot	11.37

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Nov. 7.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	5.60
Fine	5.75
Superfine	5.90
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Fine	5.61
Superfine	5.76
Choice	5.91
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.35
Fully Good	4.45
Fine	4.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Nov. 7.

November	6.76
December	6.73
January	6.71
February	6.67
March	6.67
April	6.64
May	6.62
June	6.58
July	6.55
August	6.53
September	6.52
October	6.26
Middling Spot	6.95
To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations:	
January	6.66
March	6.63

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Nov. 7.

T.T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	4.87-7,16
Paris	105.40
Berlin	12.12
Madrid	55.50
Amsterdam	9.07-3|4
Brussels	28.80
Milan	92.71
Berne	21.20-1,2
Prague	137.81

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 218/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 218 on scattered selling. The market is awaiting the Bureau report which is due on Monday and there is less disposition operate.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point on parity with overnight New York advices, but it opened quiet at a decline of 2 points. In the local market Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 218/2 with limited business. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p
Broach A-M	218 12 0
Oomra D-J	195 12 0
Oomra March	195 8 0
Bengal D-J	157 12 0
Bengal March	158 4 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Bengal Superfine	172
Bengal Fine	167
C.P. 1 Fine	213-214
C.P. 2 Fine	204-205
Arvi Fine	204-205
Ellichpur Fine	204-205
Berar Fine	199-200
Khamgaon Fine	201-202
Mulkapur Fine	198-199
Khandesh Fine	196-198
Jalna-Saila Fine	196-198
Burwah Sanavad Fine	195-198
Mathia Fine	195-198
1935-36 crop.	
Broach	213-218
Dholleras	203-206
Punjab-American	203-208
Sindh-American	203-208
Sind, N.T.	255-230
Punjab 289 F.	243-248
Cambodia	248-253
Compta	203-206
Westerns	203-206
Miraj	203-206
Jagadia Aukleshwar	238-240
Surat	246-248
Navsari	253-255

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Nov. 7.

	Cwts.
Wheat	14,011
Linseed	29
Gongellyseed	102
Groundnuts	9,720
Castorseed	44
Rice	1,798
Myrabollams	954
Cottonseed	1,248
Gram	1,479
Joowar	127
Barley	182
Bajree	328
Indian Sugar	574
	Tons.
Coal	3,392

Official Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Nov 7

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	170	167	164	161	
Punjab	170	167	164	161	
Oomra No. 3	206	203	200	198	...

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 6-11-36	3588000	3687000
Receipts yesterday 6-11-36	49000	67000
Exports to date 6-11-36	1797000	1684000
Stock at Ports 6-11-36	2718000	2916000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-11-36	2301000	287000
Stock at Liverpool 6-11-36	758000	493000
Visible Supply 6-11-36	6402000	6288000
Quantity in sight 6-11-36	6849000	6712000
Quantity out of sight 6-11-36	3699000	3439000

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

December	95 3/4d.
March	91d.
May	90 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Nov. 6.

December	dol.1.14 3/4
May	dol.1.13
July	dol0.99 1/8

New York Sugar

New York, Nov. 6.

December	2.69—6.
January	2.64—2.
May	2.68—1.
July	2.70—2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Nov. 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9|16 per cent to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5|8 per cent to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 1|2 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Nov. 7.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Jan.|Feb. sellers 34|6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Jan|Feb sellers 34|6.

Wheat South Australian, Dec. sellers 40|6.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET
London, Nov. 7.

Market unquoted.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 7.

On Friday London gold prices advanced 3 1/2d to £7-2-6 1/2 while London Paris Exchange rate was 28 points down at 105.18. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was placed at 4.89 27/32. London silver prices advanced 1/4d to 20 9/16d on Indian and speculative buying. There was scarcity of sellers. New York silver prices remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. but Montreal futures were 45 to 60 points higher Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 17/32

In the local market professional operators are very active and are buying confidently looking for a material rise in prices. This morning there was scattered realising in silver which checked the rise and prices registered a small decline from the highest level but was fairly active and firm.

	Rs. a. p
GOLD.—	
Ready	35 5 2
Kartak	35 5 3
Magsar	35 5 3
SILVER—	
Ready	50 10 0
Kartak	50 12 0
Magsar	50 14 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Nov. 6

November	45.40+45
December	45.60+60
March	45 55+30

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 7.

Spot	20-13|16
Forward	20-13|16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 7.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7|2|7-1|2

SILVER TO RISE

Bombay, Nov. 7.

The local sentiment is bullish and professional operators look for a substantial rise and are buying freely.

President Roosevelt's success is stimulating demand and think it safe to buy silver on easy markets as chances are in favour of higher prices.

All metals are looking up and substantial advances are attained by copper and yellow metal. Silverine gained £20 in one day. These substantial advances are bound to take up silver.

Gold Exports

Bombay, Nov 7

Bar gold valued at Rs. 99,09,322 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended November 7, 1936.

The P. and O. mail steamer 'Mooltan', which sailed from Bombay for London, on Saturday afternoon carried gold of the following descriptions:—Gold worth Rs. 17,44,561 for London optional Amsterdam, Paris or New York; gold worth Rs. 57,83,380 for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam; gold worth Rs. 4,78,375 for New York optional London, Paris or Amsterdam; and gold worth Rs. 19,03,006 for London.

The total quantity of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off gold standard now amounts to Rs 2,83,86,87,910.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Nov. 7.

London Market.—	
London Copper Cash (Buyers)	£44-15-0
Standard Copper 3 months	£45-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£49-15-0
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	10 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	10.25 cents.
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 35-8-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 46-8-0

Tone:—Very steady.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Nov. 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	13 10 0
Shipment Oct.	3 12 6
Shipment Nov-Dec.	3 11 6
Shipment Jan-March	3 10 6
Kesar	12 15 0
Saraya	12 14 0
Java Spot	F.4.35

LONDON SEEDS
London, Nov. 7.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull c.i.f. Nov. sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, London c.i.f. Nov.|Dec. sellers £13-2-6.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. Nov.|Dec sellers £13-6-3.

Rapeseed Toria Hull|Con't c.i.f. Nov.|Dec. sellers £12-12-6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull, c.i.f. Nov.|Dec. sellers £13-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Nov. 7.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt: Nov. sellers 24|4-1|2.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Jan|April sellers 24|4-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Nov. 7.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb: Sellers 8-9|16.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Nov. 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality): 8-1|2.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Nov. 7.

T C RATE—	
T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
selling T T D D Nov-	
Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 9/16
NEW YORK	
B C Rate T T	274 7/8
Banks selling T T	272 7/8
Banks buying T T	270 1/4
PARIS	
Banks selling T T	786
Banks buying T T	801
BERLIN	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	68 3/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	68
TOKIO—	
Banks selling D D	84
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	158 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 1/4
PASS RATE—	
New York London	
6th instant	4,87 7/8
Calcutta London	
7th instant	1 2 1/32
Java London	
7th instant	9.04
Hongkong London	
7th instant	1/3 1/16
Shanghai London	
7th instant	1/2 17/32
London Paris	
6th instant	105.18
London Belgium	
6th instant	28.82
London Switzerland	
6th instant	21.21 1/2
London Berlin	
6th instant	12.11 1/2
London Stockholm	
6th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York	
6th instant	4.87 9/16
London Amsterdam	
6th instant	9.08 3/4
London Italy	
6th instant	92.75
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 5th instant	£7-2-5
Gold 6th instant	£7-2-6 1.2
Silver London Ready	
5th instant	20 5/16
6th instant	20 9/16
Silver London Forward	
5th instant	20 5/16
6th instant	20 9/16
Silver New York Ready.	
5th instant	45
6th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
5th instant	5/8 p.c.
6th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
5th instant	3/4 p.c.
6th instant	3/4 p.c
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos.	9/16 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c

Tone:—Easy.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov 7

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	51	982
Central India	3	5,346
Barsi and Nagar	365	5,561
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	479
Berar	1,076	9,543
Central Provinces	...	1,589
Total Oomras	1,495	23,142
Dholera	..	1,770
N W Provinces	...	1,311
Rajputana	.	1,438
Sind-Punjab	1,133	12,606
Broach	50	2,188
Coompta and Dharwar	...	5,205
Westerns Northerns	117	3,303
Cocoanada	...	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	967
Persian	...	8
American	283	1,239
Egyptian and African	2,582	30,942
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1
Total	5,660	93,540

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 5th Nov

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	535	42,988
Japan and China	3,567	74,601
Coast Ports	...	2,544
Up-country by Rail	...	30,696
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	15,550
Total	4,102	166,179

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Nov. 6.

The local market was fairly active with improved demand. Castorseeds and groundnuts were firm and cottonseed was steady.

	Rs. a. p
Groundnut Feb—	
Opening	39 0 0
Highest	39 3 6
Lowest	39 0 0
Closing	39 2 6
Castorsed May.—	
Opening	36 14 0
Highest	36 15 6
Lowest	36 11 6
Closing	36 11 6
Cottonseed Jan.—	
Opening	19 14 0
Highest	20 0 0
Lowest	19 13 6
Closing	19 13 9

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 7th day of November 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

(B.T.)	Vaidas April-May 1936-37
10-30	Rs. 218/8
12-30	Rs. 218.8
2-30	Rs. 219/8 April-May
Highest	Rs. 218/8
Lowest	Rs. 218
Settlement rate	Rs. 218

To-day our bazar remains closed at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) in honour of the death of our member Mr. "Lakhamshi Manek."

Active Demand For Hydro-Electric Shares

Tata Steel Shares Steady

MARKET DISPLAYS GOOD TONE

BOMBAY: November 7.

While business in other Sections was restricted, the Hydro-Electric Section ruled firm with active buying. Tata Power and Andhra shares were in keen demand and prices registered sharp improvement.

Tata Steel shares were also steady with a limited turnover and prices recorded moderate improvement. Cotton Mills and Cement shares were also steady and the tone of the market was good.

Steady rise in Government Securities is encouraging demand for dividend giving shares and investors show inclination to buy industrial shares.

The general feeling continues bullish and operators are awaiting lower levels to buy. Money Market remains easy.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened to-day at Rs. 330 and advanced to Rs. 337-8, while ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 287-8. Andhra shares advanced to Rs. 1,706 and closed at 1,701. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 748 and closed at Rs. 756.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, November 7.

	Rs	as
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs 8)	180	0
500 Bombay Cotton N	10	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	756	4
25 Bradbury	63	0
100 Century	156	4
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	244	6
100 Colaba (nil)	140	10
100 Coorla	90	0
250 David	80	0
250 Dawn	270	0
1 E D Sassoon (nil)	0	2 8
100 Finlay (Rs. 2/8)	110	10
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	207	8
100 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1,820	0
100 Indore (nil)	46	14

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Century (152/8) 155 153 156 155 156/4
Bom. Dyeing (747/8) 748 749 747 756
Kohinoor (232-8) 232 231 232 233/12
Central India (243/12) 243 241 244/8
New Great (159/6) 160 161 163/12
Simplex (70) 70
Swadeshi (190/10) 190 191 190 193/2
Bundi (37/4) 37/4 37/12 37/14
I. Cement (500) 500 501 500 503
Punjab (26/4) 26/4 25/8
Shahabad (497/8) 497 498
Andhra (1690) 1693 1703 1701 1706 1701
Tata Hydro (186/14) 188 190 191
Tata Power (1582/8) 1580 1586 1582 1585
Tram. Ord. (153/15) 156 155/15
T. Steel Dfd. (829/6) 830 833 830 832
837 835 836
T. Steel Ord. (206/4) 206/4 207/4 207
207/12 207/4 207/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (172/12) 173 173/4
Bellapur (213/12) 213 214
B. Steam (275) 278
B. Burma (539/6) 540 539 546 543 546

100	Khatau (Rs 2)	62 8
100	Kohinoor (Rs 8)	233 12
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	582 8
100	Madhavji	6 12
250	Madras United	25 0
1000	Morarji (nil)	872 8
250	Model	38 12
50	Mysore (Rs. 3)	85 10
200	New Great (nil)	163 12
100	Osmanshahi (nil)	64 0
100	Phoenix (Rs. 10)	260 0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	450 0
1000	Sholapur (Rs 50)	1850 0
50	Simplex (Rs. 1-2)	70 0
100	Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	193 2
100	Swan (nil)	101 4
25	Tata (nil)	8 8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1210 0
1000	Western	737 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114 0
25-50	Central (As. 12)	35 14
500	Imperial (Rs 30)	1583 12
125-500	I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	390 10
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	135 8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	140 0
5	Union (As. 4)	5 9 6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi (Re. 1-6)	37 14
70	Gwalior (Rs. 5)	132 8
160	Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	503 12
40	Katni Def. (Rs. (83-3-9)	2175 0
100	Katni Ord. (Rs. 10)	368 2
75	Okha (Rs. 7)	285 0
10	Punjab (Rs. 12)	26 6
100	Shahabad (13-8)	498 12
70	United (Rs. 2-8)	151 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter (Rs 12)	13 12
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	44 0
200	Oriental (125)	5325 0
10-50	Vulcan (As 8)	7 4

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old (6)	168 12
1000	Andhra Valley (45)	1701 4
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	14 2
50	B'bay Tram (3-8-0-8)	155 15
100	Bombay Suburban	215 0
10	Broach	12 12
100	Karachi (4)	260 0
100	Poona (4)	265 0
100	Surat (Rs 8)	200 0
100	Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	191 4
1000	Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1586 4

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	912 8
100	C. Province	99 4
100	Dhond Baramati	106 8
100	Gujarat	96 0
100	Mandra Bhon	102 0
100	Pachora Jamner	99 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	103 0
500	Tapty Valley (17-8)	772 8

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur (As 8)	40 4
30	Tata Steel Def (Rs. 7-8)	236 4
75	Tata Steel Ord. (Rs 6)	207 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock (Rs. 5)	245 10
50	Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	214 8
250	Bombay Steam (Rs. 15)	278 12
125	Bombay Burma (10)	544 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 7.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	101/10
3 per cent 1951/54	104.6
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	105/2
3 1/2 per cent, G P N (cash	100/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	103/1
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	112 3
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	116/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120/6
3 per cent U P Bonds	100/7
5 per cent 1939 44	109.1
5 per cent 1940/45 Loan	111/14
3 1/2 per cent 1870 40 Loan	107/12

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55	121.9
4 per cent 1953 65 Loan	113/10
3 1/2 per cent 1958 Mysore	107/10

CONVERSION LOANS REDEEMABLE

4 per cent B P T	107-4 112.8
4 per cent M Deb	107-4 112 2
4 per cent M Deb	1950 120 8
6 per cent M Deb	1954 132/12
6 per cent K P T	1956 132/12

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs 100 15/6 and after advancing to Rs 100.14 declined to Rs 100/12. Tone steady

MONTHLY CHANGES IN SHARE PRICES

	Oct. 7. Rs. a.	Nov. 7. Rs. a.	Diff. Rs. a.
Bombay Dyeing	669-10	756-4	+95-10
Century	123-12	156-4	+32-10
Imp. Bank	1560	1583-12	+23-12
Indian Cement	473-2	503-12	+30
Shahabad	476-4	498-12	+22-8
Andhra	1642-8	1701-4	+58-10
Hydro.	184-6	191-4	+ 6-10
Power.	1542-8	1586-4	+43-12
Steel Dfd.	723-2	836-4	+113-2
Steel Ord.	186	207-8	+21-8
Alcock	231-14	245-10	+13-12
Bellapur	195-10	214-6	+18-12
Burma	510-10	544-6	+33-12
Steel 2nd Preference	172-8	173-8	+ 0-12

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Nov 6.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	88 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 7/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent 1956/68	118
5 per cent 1942/47	113 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/2
2 1/2 per cent Conversion	108
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 5/8

50	Bom Batl Contributory (4)	178 12
8sh	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-12-6
50	B. Telephone (2-8) X.D.	114 4
100	Bleaching (Rs. 4)	138 2
100	I Radio defd (12)	350 0
100	I Radio ord (15)	522 8
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 25)	615 0
15	Scindia (Re. 1)	18 5
10	Premier Const (Re. 1-1)	34 8
25	Tata Oil (nil)	15 8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1547 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	310 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	87 12
5	p.c Central India	836 4
7	p.c Katni 1st	136 4
7	p.c Katni 2nd	146 4
7-1/2	p.c Punjab Cement	13 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	161 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1605 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	200 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	173 4
7	p.c Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu (Last Dividend in Brackets)	677 8

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, Nov 7

Today's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind January	18 11	0
Punjab January	16 14	3
American January	22 7	6
Tone steady.		
Wheat January	29 0	6
Wheat July	26 6	6
Wheat November	27 14	9
Wheat December	28 8	3
Tone steady.		
Toria February	38 13	6
Toria November	37 13	6
Toria December	38 4	6
Gram January	21 7	3
Gram July	21 3	0
Gram November	20 5	0
Gram December	20 15	0
Cottonseeds January	16 8	6
Cottonseeds May	16 11	9

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1936

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ILLITERACY MUST BE STAMPED OUT

Miss Bahadurji's Appeal At Bombay Women's Association Conference

Resolutions urging the allocation of women's share in all the administrative services of the country, the starting of a hostel for women students in the City, provision of adequate facilities for marketing indigenous products, and proper housing facilities and social insurance for working classes, were passed by the Bombay Women's Association at the annual Conference on Saturday.

Miss G. J. Bahadurji, who presided, appealed to the women of the presidency to stamp out illiteracy.

She referred to the various disabilities women were subjected to in India and believed that women would have more opportunities for social reform through the new legislatures.

"The Conference and its affiliated bodies," she observed, "will have to devise measures for an intensive education of the public into a proper appreciation of the new ideals which inspire woman's life and activities on modern society."

Mrs. Jaishri Raiji reviewed the work done by the Association during the year.

The Conference was held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall.

Mrs. Jaishri Raiji, in requesting, on behalf of the Bombay Women's Association, Miss Bahadurji to preside over the Conference hoped that Bombay ladies would attend the All-India Conference at Ahmedabad either as delegates or as visitors.

Mrs. Raiji reviewed the work done by the Association during the year. It had two new subconstituencies in the suburbs, one at Dadar and the other at Khar. Many women were thrown out of work in coal mines, and Bombay had contributed towards the expenses of an organiser who would inquire into their conditions, afford relief, and find them suitable jobs.

FOR ADULT EDUCATION

Three Sub-Committees—Educational, Social, and Labour Health Problems Committees—were formed during the year. The Educational Sub-Committee had taken up the work of adult education.

"It is a pity", said Mrs. Raiji, "That Dr. Deshmukh's Bill to give property rights to Hindu women has been whittled down to giving rights to Hindu widows only and thus neglecting the rights of daughters".

The work of enrolling women voters was undertaken by organisations affiliated to the Association. Agitation to remove women's hardships in railway trains in third class was also carried on.

"LACK OF FULL POLITICAL STATUS"

Miss G. J. Bahadurji, in the course of her presidential address, observed that the Association had been meeting with innumerable difficulties in its endeavours to improve the civic and economic status of women in India. The most important of the difficulties were the educational backwardness of women, their social disabilities, and the lack of a "full political status."

"Hardly one girl out of every twelve of school-going age in British India," continued Miss Bahadurji, "was receiving some sort of education in 1932-33. If we consider the various stages of education, the tale becomes still more depressing. The position varies from province to province and from community to community. In this age of universal competition, the ignorant and the illiterate suffer on every count; and must go down in the general struggle for existence, to the immense weakening of the whole community. Though in theory the doors of all kinds of education are open to women, custom and orthodoxy have combined tacitly to deny to woman the right to an education, which would regard her as an individual with a personality of her own, and with a purpose for existence which she must be enabled to fulfil in the best manner possible. The sphere of woman is still generally conceived to be in the kitchen and in the nursery, or at most in the drawing room and other ornamental parts of a sophisticated home. In the productive and progressive work of the community; in the Government of the country and the administration of its day-to-day affairs, woman is supposed to have but little share, and that, too, is given to her grudgingly and hesitatingly. No wonder then, that women's education is governed by wholly misconceived ideals which perpetuate the backwardness of the entire sex, and its abject dependence upon man."

ABOLISH ILLITERACY

Miss Bahadurji then reviewed the educational activities of the All-India Association. She looked upon the task of abolishing illiteracy as a common obligation upon every thinking Indian.

The women of the Presidency, she said, should have schemes for abolishing illiteracy. "They might also contribute their quota by some sort of a compulsory educational service, and thus hasten the day when illiteracy would be a thing of the past. Besides the abolition of illiteracy, I would like to include in the programme of the organised women's work in this sphere, some attempt to spread general knowledge, especially in regard to those questions of daily life, which come before the Government of the province; and form the subject matter of specific legislative measures, on which the women voters may be called upon to express their opinion. I do not consider this task to be beyond the means or the ability of the womanhood of Bombay. The only thing that might be lacking is a proper organisation and some definite scheme of work; and if we take counsel together in such matters while it is time, we may, when the moment comes, be equal to the opportunity offered."

Members of an archaic social system, the large majority of India's women lived and worked under conditions that practically denied them some of the most elementary rights of civilised humanity. The Hindu property and Inheritance laws were such that the woman was for ever a pauper and a dependent and an outcaste in her own family.

THROUGH LEGISLATURES

The All-India Conference had appointed a Standing Committee to consider and remedy so far as it can the legal disabilities of women in India. "We have no means of obtaining proper legal or technical advice on matters of law reform or custom improvement."

She believed women would have more opportunities for social reform through the legislatures after the new Constitution had come into force.

"To be equal to these opportunities," she went on, "as well as to exploit fully the weight of women's vote in the Assembly, we must be ready with detailed and specific schemes of reform in every direction in which public opinion is already with us. And where public opinion is still lagging behind, the Conference and its affiliated bodies will have to devise measures for an intensive education of the public into a proper appreciation of the new ideals which inspire woman's life and activity on modern society.

"On the political side, women had secured 'some sort of a political recognition.' In her fight against prejudice and superstition, woman needed the vote. The mere reform in the letter of the law was not enough to defeat the weight of prejudice or the force of vested interests.

The organised women of India, she said, should demand equal place on equal qualifications with men in the public services of the land so that, in administrative routine also, the changes indicated by law might not remain unenforced.

"The organised women of India have always held aloft the torch of unity and fellow-feeling.

"The time has come," read a resolution moved from the Chair, "when women should have their due share in all the administrative services of the country, and accordingly requests His Excellency the Governor, when forming the Cabinet under the new Constitution next year, to consider and give effect to this demand of the women of the Presidency, as an example for similar consideration to the claims of women in all the departments of public service."

FOR SEPARATE HOSTEL

Another resolution "reiterated its conviction" that a separate hostel for women students in the Bombay University was "an urgent and immediate necessity for the City of Bombay in view of the already large numbers of such women students and the high probability of their rapid increase in the event of a suitable hostel for women students exclusively being available in the city." The University authorities were requested to start the hostel.

The Conference recommended that the Maternity Benefit Act, on the lines of the Bombay Act,

(Contnued on page 10, column 5.)

JAP MOUNTAINEERS AT RANGOON

Narrate Story Of Their "Conquest" Of Nandakota

RANGOON, Nov 7.

The Japanese mountaineers who recently climbed the Nandakota in the Himalayas arrived here this afternoon by s.s. "Himalaya Maru" and were met on board the ship by the Japanese residents headed by Mr. Toyoji Keneko, Japanese Consul.

The party which consists of four students, members of the Alpine Club of the Rikkyo University and one Japanese press representative will halt here for two days and continue their journey for home by the same boat on Monday.

In the course of a press interview they narrated the story of their climb to the summit of the Nandakota where they as a mark of their success had stuck three Japanese flags representing their University Alpine Club and the press which was partly financing the expedition.

They said that having climbed all mountains in Japan they had made this expedition in the Himalayas and felt happy for reaching one important peak in their first attempt.

Receptions and entertainments are being arranged in their honour here by the local Japanese residents, during their stay.—United Press.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE PACT ECHO

RANGOON, Nov. 7.

Mr. J. H. Wise, I.C.S. Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma sailed on Thursday last for London on a deputation in connection with the Indo-British Trade Agreement on behalf of the Burma Government.

It is understood that he will be the first Commerce Secretary of Burma after separation. He will also be the Secretary of Burma Public Services Commission.—United Press.

NUDIST CULT AT KARACHI

KARACHI: Nov. 5.

The cult of Nudism seems to have spread to Karachi also, writes a special correspondent of the "Karachi Daily."

In the early hours of yesterday morning, on a thoroughfare between Clifton and Kemari, near the Port Trust bungalows, the correspondent writes, I was aghast to see four European ladies, two gentlemen and three children stark naked with not an inch of cloth on their person, skipping and frisking about in a carefree mood. Sometimes they ran, sometimes they rolled on the cool earth and sometimes they half-buried themselves in the sand like sea-animals. They took all kinds of exercises.

After an hour or so, when the sun rose, they rushed to their automobiles parked nearby, and after dressing disappeared in the dawn.—United Press.

INSTRUMENT Of ACCESSION

Punjab States' Council Considers Sub-Committee Report

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

The Punjab States' Council at to-day's sitting considered the report of the sub-Committee on federal questions and agreed to amendments and additional causes proposed for incorporation in the Instrument of Accession.

Some of the general limitations suggested in respect of the Federal Legislative list were also considered and a small Drafting Committee formed to put into legal form the amendments and limitations agreed upon by the Council.

It is expected that the session will conclude to-morrow when the report of the Sub-Committee as amended by the Council will be issued to the press.—A. P.

CIVIC ADDRESS FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

The Calcutta Corporation at a special meeting this afternoon decided that a civic reception should be given and an address be presented to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. The function takes place on Monday, when the Howrah Municipality will also present a civic address. With a view to enabling municipal employees and labourers to attend the function, the Corporation offices will be closed at 2 p.m. on that day.—A. P.

Women's Sacrifices In Nation's Cause

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

The women of this country should join hands with the menfolk in order to win freedom for the country This point was stressed by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a crowded meeting of women this afternoon. The Pandit admitted that those who suffered most for the country's cause were the womenfolk.

Referring to 'purdah' the Pandit said: "It is a dying thing and cannot continue". He urged women in their enthusiasm for women's rights and privileges not to lose sight of the issue of millions of poverty-stricken people which overshadowed the country at the moment.—A. P.

"Urge For Swaraj Came Through Hunger Of Masses"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Addressing a public meeting tonight organised by the Hooghly D. C. C. at Serampore, Pandit Jawaharlal after referring to the fundamental problems in India of poverty and unemployment which faced not only the peasants or workers but every class of people including the intelligentsia declared that Swaraj was the fundamental thing but they wanted to solve these problems of poverty and unemployment. The urge for Swaraj came from the hunger of the masses and so long as that hunger was unsatisfied and the distress not removed, that would continue.

Pandit Jawaharlal also referred to the communal award and the coming elections.—A. P.

Swaraj–Vital Concern Of All

Pt. Jawaharlal On Only Remedy For Poverty

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7

"The tremendous problem of poverty and unemployment in India can only be solved by a vast system of planning on a socialistic basis", declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a meeting of the Congress Socialist Party This planning, he continued would comprise land system, industrial development, social services, education, hygiene, in fact everything that is essential for the well-being of the nation He asserted such a planning could not be carried out under the capitalistic system because it would come in conflict with vested interests. It could only be done under a socialistic system. The problem was how to bring about socialism in this country. It was obvious that socialism could not come to this country so long as British Imperialism remained. And that was how the question of Swaraj came in.

Swaraj involved the disappearance of British Imperialism and placing power in the hands of the masses. If power was placed in the hands of a handful of men at the top that would not be socialism, nor would that solve the problem. Therefore, the fight for Swaraj became a vital concern for everybody in India except those who might be interested in the continuance of British Imperialism.

"INDEPENDENCE FIRST"

"A strange argument is advanced about Socialism and Independence and it is asked whether the two are to come together or one should come after the other. I am sometimes asked: 'Why do you irritate people by talking of the two things together? First get independence and then it would be time to think of socialism'. This is a mistake. In actual working, a socialistic society cannot be introduced in India until we have got Independence. Personally, I do not think we can gain Swaraj without effective help of the masses of the country and we cannot get that help without some sort of Socialistic approach to them. We may get it occasionally; We have got it in the past but we cannot get it effectively over a long period. Thus the Socialistic approach to the masses had become of vital importance. We cannot postpone this idea of socialism to a later date as some people suggest."—A.P.

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS

President's Advice To Unemployed

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Passing through an archway of drawn swords held by over a dozen girls, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru reached the dais to address a mass meeting at Harish Park, where thousands gathered this evening and gave him an ovation.

Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta presided.

Addressing first in Hindi and then in English, the Pandit said that if they and the Congress found employment for thousands of unemployed, their problems would be solved, but in the present circumstances that was not possible. They had to put an end to exploitation. The remedy lay in organising them effectively.

A change had come over the people. Even the peasants were not what they were twenty years ago Greater changes were to come, for which the utmost preparation was necessary. It should be done through the National Congress which required to be strengthened. His idea, of the Congress was not a proletariat organisation with 'bosses' at the top.

Referring to the Communal award, the Pandit said it affected them more in Bengal than in any other province. He respected their feelings in this respect but there was a ferment more deep, which required attention.—Associated Press.

Polling Date Postponed

RANGOON, Nov. 7.

A press communique says:—

"The date for polling for the Anglo-Burman constituency is postponed from November 10 to November 17, 1936 for the House of Representatives (Lower House) election is being held by ballot only in this constituency."—United Press.

BURMA INDIANS PROTEST

Demand Amendment Of Immigration Clause

RANGOON, Nov. 7.

To consider the Draft Instrument of Instructions for the Governor of separated Burma already published, the Executive Committees of Burma Indian Association and Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce met to-day separately in their respective premises and unanimously decided to despatch telegrams to the Secretary of State for India protesting against the wording of the clause regarding immigration, urging a necessary amendment immediately, as also inclusion of provision in the clause for proportionate Indian representation in the Senate (Upper House) and provision for appointment of a Minister from the Minority Communities.

The Nattukottai Chettyar's Association held a similar meeting yesterday and arrived at the same decision.

Copies of the telegrams which are being despatched to the Secretary of State for India to-day, will be sent to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and other leaders also.

The clause about immigration has created much anxiety and apprehension among the Indians all over the country and the Burma Indian leaders are greatly surprised and perturbed over this question.—United Press.

CONGRESS-DEMOCRAT AGREEMENT

AMRAOTI, Nov. 7.

Further enquiries show that the Congress and the Democrats have agreed that all candidates should stand on the Congress ticket and a list of selected candidates consisting of 11 Congressmen and eight Democrats was approved a joint meeting.—A.P.

TUNGABHADRA CONFERENCE POSTPONED

MADRAS, (By Mail)

The Government of India had fixed a conference of the representatives of the Governments Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad for the second week of this month to discuss problems relating to the Tungabhadra project. The conference was to have been held in Delhi.

It is now learnt that the conference has been postponed and will be held next month.—United Press.

Nagpur, Nov. 7:—Mr. M. S. Aney arrived here this morning.

EDGAR WALLACE'S D ETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

AS THE POISON RING DARTS TOWARD HIS HAND, WADE TWISTS HIS WRIST SHARPLY ----
10-10
HIS FINGERS CLOSE ON MACHFIELD'S PALM---
STOP, WADE!— YOU'RE HURTING ME!— I-I WON'T DO ANYTHING!
I'LL TAKE THIS RING, MACHFIELD-- IT WILL MAKE A NICE BIT OF EVIDENCE!
THE CASE OF THE RED ACES IS CLOSED, DONAVAN- -AND I'M HERE, THANKS TO YOU-
G-GOSH, WHEN I THINK OF THAT RING---!
COMING! THE CLEVER ONE!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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